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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE
MAY 2 1994 POLITY NO. 18

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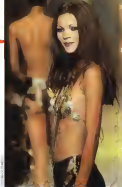
Five new releases showcase the versatility of contemporary jazz.

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McIsaac's debut album and a charge of political corruption against a P.E. Inc. 1992. (Cover photo by David Laundy, Oct. 1993) 200. Advertisements and circulation under CIPC.



Body obsession

44 Men and women are lashed with contemporary ideals of beauty. From paper-thin supermodels Kate Moss to beefy actors like Sylvester Stallone. But an increasingly vocal anti-diet movement is urging men and women to aim for more realistic goals—with some success. Crash diets are out of style; low-fat recipes and moderate exercise are in.

Bad kids or bad homes?

56 Child care authorities intervene after a CBC documentary shows parents in Hamilton verbally assaulting their 11-year-old boy. And Quebec police charge a couple who dumped the body of their dead infant.



A modern Machiavelli

30 Richard Milhous Nixon, who died last week at 81, will be remembered by many as "Tricky Dick," a political villain of the first order who resigned to avoid impeachment and never apologized for the Watergate scandal. In fact, that record alone causes the former U.S. president's healthy afterlife in the annals of history.



LETTERS

Innocent victims

It's time for Canadians to stand up to the gun lobby. The National Firearms Association advocates arming for self-protection ("Murder next door," Cover April 16). If that is the answer, then the United States would be the safest country in the world.

May Margaret MacLennan,
St. Catharines, Ont.

The weapons used in these horrendous crimes were sawed-off firearms. Do you realize that these have been prohibited weapons for decades? Do you think criminals will be persuaded that it is not worth their while to break present laws by using getting more controls?

Dale Blue,
Amisk, Alta.

Your cover package on the horrible murders at three young women's sections is another example of how Canada apparently made at the Ottawa-Montreal border. Reports of the immediate service of directly shooting victim Nicholas Battersby in Ottawa appeared nationally with sound bites and quotes from criminal ministers, the mayor of Ottawa and others. What were the outraged dignitaries at the funerals of numerous other victims of violent young offenders from Winnipeg to Victoria over the past few years? I do not wish to diminish the tragedy of his death—I know what it is to lose a son in such a vile act—but what I question is why as a son such a big deal to the Ottawa establishment? Is it because youth violence landed on the doorstep of Parliament? Wake up, Ottawa. You are not immune.

David Cuthbert,
Surrey, B.C.

Jane Heintzbecker's death was a terrible tragedy, but why would Montreal's include her murder in an article on "a new kind of murder machine"? Far from being either a new machine, Heintzbecker's murder is her Montreal University summary did on all-too-frequent pattern that has claimed dozens of lives over the past decade. The victim is a woman, the alleged killer is her estranged boyfriend. All three murders were despicable acts of violence, but it does Canadian society no service to mark the demands involved in Heintzbecker's murder by equating it with a drive-by shooting.

Guyon M. Wain,
Mississauga, Ont.



Struggled guns: will criminals be persuaded it is not worth their while?

'Pedagogy of joy'

It is unfortunate that on the April 4 letters page you chose to use the caption "lebens-ener matters more than learning" under the picture from our school, which serves and is succeeding in promoting the "pedagogy of joy." To mention negative comment from a letter written by a university professor in Manitoba and associate it with a classroom in Nova Scotia is in our view regrettably journalism.

Robert Ajayi,
Principal, St. Charles Elementary School,
Amherst, N.S.

Political belief

Thomas Kerrigan of the C. D. Howe Institute is quoted as saying that the only hope for a better political system is "when people in other provinces point to Frank McKenna and say 'I want one of those.'" ("Fact Frank," Cover, April 11). But, to 40,000 people of New Brunswick, Frank McKenna is no more than a dictator. In 1992, he told the workers of this province that there was no money to increase wages, but then he have around and give businesses huge tax breaks. This year, he is attempting to do the same thing to the nurses, bus drivers and janitors. I don't believe for one minute that any other province would want him.

Gordon Brown,
Moncton, N.B.

It was wonderful to see New Brunswick's Premier Frank McKenna receive national recognition in *Maclean's* in March, on a Saturday morning. Premier McKenna

prompted me to thank you for a letter I had sent to his office. This simple act exemplifies the type of politician he is—one that ordinary people can believe in.

Denise Stewart-Gustin,
Moncton, N.B.

Paying the freight

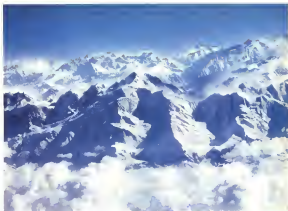
Your special report "Shifting tracks" (April 18) was a timely and excellent revelation of just what is going on in the Canadian freight world. Dealing with branch lines, profitable short lines and regular U.S. bound traffic is one thing, but diversion of substantial amounts of east-west traffic through Chicago with the resultant elimination of Canadian rails throughout Northern Ontario will ultimately prove to be a major disaster for rail transport—and for Canada.

R. H. Hay,
Surrey, B.C.

In your article on the railway crisis, you refer to the previous Conservative government, which said it cut U.S. service in 1990 because we no longer used the trains. If so, no more trucks, why in Amisk in the United States receiving 140 new cars to replace overcrowded? And why in Amisk opening up a new rail line to Vancouver? Vancouverians will soon be able to take a daily train to the States, but only one train, every second day to other parts of Canada.

David W. Glenister,
President, Transport 2000 Canada,
Ottawa

Millions of dollars are being spent on the train line to take to the states and Canada. Please supply some, without cost, of the following information: Why, after the fact, did the government not try to stop the train line to the states and Canada? (1) Why? (2) Why?



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OPENING NOTES



Mounties can't jump

I sense the Mounties just are not bad enough for America. Even in their Vancouver sports premises last weekend, the National Basketball Association's expansion, competition, they said that the new team would be named after the famed soccer club. But the NWS, which must approve the name before the Vancouver Mounties square off against the Chicago Bulls or the Dallas Mavericks next year, has balked. Says Tim Wilburn, a representative for the franchise: "The NWS is working with us, doing a little market research on some other names." So what's wrong with Mounties? According to one insider, the NWS is worried that the name will jeopardize potential sales of loose-fanned merchandise among their primary U.S. fan group—active teens, who may be slow to embrace a team named after a police force. Wilburn declined to comment, but she did concede that the company's first choice "is not a very youthful or dynamic name. The appeal may not be across the board." (Like that, Dudley Do-Right!)

A certain void over Russia

The International Airline Passengers Association (IAPA), a 24-year-old organization that offers travel insurance coverage to its members, often uses blunt language in its stated dedication to "helping frequent travelers make informed decisions regarding their personal safety." But in the current issue of its monthly newsletter to 30,000 subscribers in the Western Hemisphere, IAPA calls up a special army of warning words, urgent typography and imperious punctuation. Its subject: air travel in Russia and the rest of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Under the heading "Russia—Avoid Avoid Avoid!" the lead article urges readers to "avoid travelling there. Avoid working there. Avoid, next of all, Avoid Flying There. This is the first time we've ever made this statement to our members about any country."

Do not fly to, in, or over Russia! The warning against flying in Russian airspace "applies to all other CS," says the newsletter, citing a series of crashes in the latter Soviet Union and such reported lax practices as overcrowding and strong lack of passenger

safety. It also notes the deaths last month in Siberia of all 25 aboard an Aeroflot A330 Airbus that crashed "while there were children in the cockpit," says David Stempson, an association executive director in Washington.



Siberian rescue worker sifts through wreckage of an Aeroflot Airbus in March. "Avoid! Avoid! Avoid!"

ton. If people cannot go to the area, how should they travel? "Get as close to you can by air and then land other means," Stempson advises. "Go as by train, I suppose—although we don't know much about train travel in Russia." Forwarded in December.

WORD FOR WORD

'A moral obligation'

Excerpt from a presentation by retired superior Lt. Col. Markham to a special joint parliamentary committee on defense policy in Ottawa last week.

"The reason I cannot withdraw, there is not the necessary degree of urgency in the government and the defense department to give the army the best chance to survive in an operational setting. When the army and air force went off to the Gulf War, they were armed with the latest available technology.... The army has been in Bosnia for over two years. Eight soldiers have been killed and 30 have been injured. Yet the army is still spending 1995-venture or second personal contracts.... The armed services are equipped with a tank tender



Markham: All-equipped army

to the budget, and they deserve better.... We Canadians see ourselves as international Good Samaritans, presumably as we want others to see us. It is something to be proud of that we have a moral obligation to provide our troops with the best possible chance of survival when we send them abroad to do our dirty work."

which in the 1970s, the leadership of the soldiers, covering the soldiers would never be deployed to an operational theatre. Today, it is operating through central Bosnia. I don't know, maybe it is because soldiers live in holes that they dig in the ground, they get filthy and they do their best work at night out of the darkness. This fact is they are poor countries where it comes

PASSAGES

AWARDED: To Rodney King, 29, the black motorist whose videotaped beating by white police officers led to riots across North America. \$5.3 million, by a federal court jury in Los Angeles. The amount against the city is designed to compensate King, who has not worked since March 3, 1991, beating, for lost earnings, medical expenses and unemployment, as well as psychological damage. After four offers, involved in the beating were acquitted of criminal charges in April, 1992, king erupted among the United States and in Toronto, leaving \$5.6 million more than \$1 billion in damages. Two of the officers were later convicted of violating King's civil rights and now serve among 20-year prison terms. King is still suing 11 L.A. police officers for punitive damages.



CONVICTED: Paul Touvier, 76, for crimes against humanity for ordering the execution of seven Jews in June 24, 1944, by a French court in Versailles, after a five-week trial that stirred widespread awareness of the country's Second World War experiences. An international official with the collaborationist Vichy regime, Touvier ordered the killings in reprisal for the assassination of a senior government official by the French resistance. Touvier, who is awaiting trial from private custody, is the first French war-crime defendant to stand trial, convicted in part as these against a race or religion. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

OVERVIEWED: A murder conviction against Paul Hill, 35, whose wrongful imprisonment for 14 years in a 1974 pub bombing had killed five people was postponed in the award winning film in the *Name of the Father* by an appeals court in Belfast. The judges, like an earlier judicial appeals panel in the Guildford Four pub case, found that Hill's confession to the 1974 IRA cover-up killing of a former British soldier had been extracted under duress. Hill, who is married to Courtney Kennedy, the daughter of the late Robert Kennedy, will be confined to both the murder and the pub bombing after appeal dropped him of food and sleep for days and then passed a loaded revolver at his head.

DIVORCED: Actor Nick Nolte, 52, named by People magazine in 1992 as the "hottest man alive" and *Lawless*. Rebecka, 35, after years of marriage. The couple has a seven-year-old son.

The art of the blur

From a review of *Beauty and the Beast*, a new \$17 million Broadway mega-musical based on the Walt Disney Company's 1991 animated movie, by theater critic David Richards in the New York Times, April 29



Beauty and the Beast has amazingly little resonance.

"The automatonism rarely ceases. Yet strange as it may sound, that's the very drawback of *Beauty and the Beast*. Nothing has been left to the imagination.... Everything has been painstakingly and copiously illustrated.... It is no more for dancing, no exact inclusion of elements that might encourage a poetic thought. For an evening that puts forth so

few as *Billboard* of *Beauty and the Beast* in the last days' Times. "THE ATTENDANTS' KIDNEY COKE." —David Richards, The New York Times

BEST SELLERS

FICTION

1. *W's in the Air*, by John Grisham (D)
2. *Life After Death*, by Douglas Coupland (D)
3. *The Glass Circle*, by John Grisham (D)
4. *The Delicate Prophecy*, by John Grisham (D)
5. *The Stripping Stones*, by John Grisham (D)
6. *The Delicate Prophecy*, by John Grisham (D)
7. *The Day After Tomorrow*, by John Grisham (D)
8. *The Morning After*, by John Grisham (D)
9. *The Delicate Prophecy*, by John Grisham (D)
10. *The Delicate Prophecy*, by John Grisham (D)

11. *Notes for well*

NONFICTION

1. *First Wives Club*, by Susan Orlean (D)
2. *Against Death*, by Thomas M. Lynch (D)
3. *New York City*, by Susan Orlean (D)
4. *Endorsed by the Light*, by Susan Orlean (D)
5. *The Perfect of the World*, by Susan Orlean (D)
6. *The Delicate Prophecy*, by John Grisham (D)
7. *Delicate Prophecy*, by John Grisham (D)
8. *Delicate Prophecy*, by John Grisham (D)
9. *Delicate Prophecy*, by John Grisham (D)
10. *Delicate Prophecy*, by John Grisham (D)

Compiled by Susan Orlean

POP MOVIES

Top movies in Canada, ranked according to box-office receipts during the seven days that ended on April 21. (In brackets, number of screens/weeks showing.)

1. <i>Thelma & Louise</i> (R) (D).....\$43,800	6. <i>Boys and Girls</i> (R) (D).....\$25,800
2. <i>Beauty and the Beast</i> (D) (D).....\$25,800	7. <i>Major League 2</i> (R) (D).....\$25,800
3. <i>Salmonella's Last Days</i> (R) (D).....\$25,800	8. <i>Bombing the Dome</i> (R) (D).....\$25,800
4. <i>The Holy Bible</i> (D) (D).....\$25,800	9. <i>The Paper</i> (R) (D).....\$25,800
5. <i>Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom</i> (D) (D).....\$25,800	10. <i>White Fang 2</i> (R) (D).....\$25,800

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ANOTHER VIEW



A problem even more troubling than crime

BY CHARLES GORDON

It is one of those unhappy circumstances that we find one problem multiplying at the same time as we find one will to solve them disappearing. Each new horror is met with, first, a rush of headlines, then a shogging of the societal shoulder, as it is to say "Well, too bad, but what can we do?" Outrage has greeted the recent wave of killings in Canadian cities: a drive-by killing in Ottawa, a young woman gunned down by a stranger in a trendy Toronto club, but persistence grants the courage. What will we really be able to do about it? People ask both this just what life in the Nineties is going to be like! What! We let you back down, stay at home, rent movies and get used to it!

It had its own aside, then is that is what we will have to do. Because there is almost no suggested solution that does not involve the spending of public money, that doesn't let the exercise of political will. The two commodities—political will and public money—have been notably scarce in recent years.

When you look at it, even the negligible notion of waging out the Young Offenders Act and throwing more young people into jail for longer is almost in common with the fiscal vigilance that has that actuated our age. Where are the court rooms, the judges who will preside over this new work justice? What prisons will the young criminals go to? Where are the empty cells? Where are the rehabilitation programs that will give these a chance, however small, to do something useful when they come out? All of these things will cost money. Find the politicians, federal or provincial, who will stand in front of the electors and propose spending millions on criminals?

At the other end of the ideological spectrum are those who say society, rather than the Young Offenders Act, is to blame. They're accepting that idea—that serious criminals are the folk of society rather than serious criminals—ones who are accepting a societal

There is almost no solution that does not involve the spending of public money, that doesn't involve the exercise of political will

responsibility and a larger societal burden. Have we, perhaps, been spending a growing amount on social workers, on low-cost housing, on job training, on drug and alcohol treatment programs? Sure, sure. And do our leaders dare suggest that we learn so these answers? Guess we can't.

You don't have to be a bleeding heart to run head-on into the lawlessness and criminality that blocks the way to solve problems. The recent killings have made some Canadians into hard-line who want to see more vigorous law enforcement: more police on the street. And are there more police on the street? Don't be silly. In fact, try to find the mayor, or state or, for that matter, prime minister who has the guts to recommend bigger police budgets. There are tough times, these mayors, premiers and prime ministers are more likely to say, and we all have to make sacrifices—so if someone sacrifices made by the police for the social workers, or the drug-treatment workers or even the police are going to make this a better society.

Yet that seems to be the logic that drives public policy, a logic best exemplified in the recent reaction of a British MP to the cost of a model of Liberal spending measure to combat youth unemployment. The young people would be better served, the Member said, if the government cut the deficit instead. Yeah, as the young people might say. Yeah, right.

But it has not been an untapped thought that the only way to solve problems is to pay less attention to them. Select the advice of the ditch-diggers of the Eighties—the Reaganites, Thatcherites and Mulroneyites—the idea has come to be accepted that the last study form of political science is attention. No matter what unemployment, poverty, crime or corruption follows, history will somehow deliver you if you keep government spending down. This mentality has been aided by the collapse of the reformist left. Not only has it virtually disappeared from the federal Parliament, it has also vanished in provincial legislatures, even where the New Democratic Party holds power. The socialist reforms have been replaced by an instinct to build custom. The awareness of the left is so complete that even the word "reform" is gone—appropriately by a political party that uses it to support the status quo of some long-dead regimes.

Those who support the philosophy of inaction, partly at the timelessness of the house hold. You can't run a household they say, if you are constantly spending more money than you are taking in. Even accepting such an argument, it certainly is not one thing, the fact that households do not use Canada Savings Bonds, it also overlooks the fact that perfectly respectable households have reorganized, the logic of it does not support the logic of non-spending. If you want to run a household and a child or an aged parent needed money for university or to get through some financial emergency, would you borrow it, or would you say, Sure, we've decided that the best thing we can do for you is to keep our bank account balanced.

There was a huge, when the deficit-busting measures have been proposed, it is politically expedient. Liberals, the political parties might say. And it is too early to say that it isn't. But the early indications are not good and the continuing indications from the provincial capitals and the federal government are not good. The political parties might say. And it is too early to say that it isn't. But the early indications are not good and the continuing indications from the provincial capitals and the federal government are not good. The political parties might say. And it is too early to say that it isn't. But the early indications are not good and the continuing indications from the provincial capitals and the federal government are not good.

The trouble with political timidity is one area is that leads to political timidity in others, until all political will is lost. When governments decide they can't afford expensive solutions, it is not long before they start to accept solutions whose only cost is political. Watch the Liberals as you cannot for example. Even though it is not as those things go, an expensive measure is carried out in political will. Will governments that have governments used to avoiding risk be able to take this one? And if governments don't, how long will it be before the people begin to think that all problems are unsolvable? And then what?

COWBOY CAPITALIST

An American energy czar confounds Quebec authorities

On a clear day, David Freeman can look down into neighbouring New Jersey from the windows of his 33rd-floor office in midtown Manhattan. Trouble is, on most days the air hangs over New York City as he sits with politicians that the newly installed president of the New York Power Authority (NYPA) considers little if different to catch a glimpse of the Hudson River right below. "It's a mess," the 61-year-old chief executive shrugs in an accent so rolling as the hairs of his nose twitch. "We're just about cleared out in some more days here in the United States and it's precisely because we've done such a bad job with our own environment that we think we're in a position to warn you folks up in Canada about some of the mistakes we've made." Flipping to left a pair of model leather cowboy boots onto a coffee table, he adds: "We wondered why don't should make anybody's fethers."

Perplexed or not, Freeman has been refuting Canadian—especially Quebec—criticisms almost from the moment he took on the job on March 1 as head of the public regulator that supplies a quarter of the electricity used in the United States. On his first day in office, he upset Quebec authorities by opposing a 20-year \$5-billion contract with Hydro Quebec, citing lack of demand for power in New York, high prices and "unresolved" environmental concerns in Canada. Soon after, he ordered limited research into the bid of Quebec's premier and trade delegation in New York, provoking a letter of protest from the Canadian Consulate. Undeterred, Freeman has kept up the pressure, presiding over the subsequent conclusion of the lucrative deal with Hydro Quebec. He has even gone so far as to call into question the Quebec utility's longstanding and often extremely cozy relationship with the New York Power Authority, a relationship that has served to reinforce Hydro Quebec's historic role as the engine of Quebec development and the muscular symbol of nationalist aspirations.

The performance has won Freeman few friends



among those who lend Quebec's interests in the United States. "What he's trying to do," grumbles the province's New York delegate general, David Snowdon, before promptly answering his own question with an exasperated "Nobody knows." But while Freeman may have shocked Quebec officials, his actions have boosted the hopes of some groups in Quebec and environmentalists on both sides of the border who have been battling Hydro Quebec's ambitions plans to further increase the power potential of the province's northern rivers, as it has already done with the multi-billion-dollar La Grande River project near James Bay. More significantly, Freeman has added a critical new voice to the mounting debate about the future of the entire energy industry in the northeastern part of North America—including both New York and Quebec as well as New England and Ontario.

Conservation is Freeman's guiding principle, based during a long, often controversial career as an energy adviser to former president Richard Nixon, research chief of the Ford Foundation and heads-on head of a string of some of the largest public power agencies in the United States. He was one of the first energy experts to warn, more than 20 years ago, when demand for power seemed insatiable, that electricity consumption was bound to level off eventually. During a seven-year stint as chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, he also drew tight nuclear restraints, becoming instead an smaller scale, more environmentally friendly project.

An environmentalist, Freeman clearly delights in cultivating a folksy, downhome manner. His habitual hangout is a large, midwestern barbershop, which nicely complements the cowboy boots and southern drawl. But the image is deceptive, as Quebec's energy lobby has so recently discovered to its chagrin. "This guy has really caught the people at Hydro Quebec off guard," says New York associate attorney Robert Rabin, an outspoken critic of the provincially owned corporation. "He's changed the whole nature of the debate. By making us quickly to open up channels of communication with the natives and the environmentalists, he's created the impression that Hydro Quebec's biggest foreign customer—NYPA—has suddenly switched sides."

That may not be exactly true. Certainly, Freeman himself respects the natives. "To act against is pick a fight with anybody," he asserts, claiming that he cancelled several deals with Hydro Quebec for "strictly business reasons." Negotiated at \$500, it would have provided for the new stations through NYPA grid at up to 700 megawatts of electricity every summer between 1990 and 2010 from Hydro Quebec's facilities to those of New York City's Consolidated Edison. It would also have required New York to buy three billion kilowatt hours of power a year from Quebec. "Conditions have changed dramatically since that deal was cut," says Freeman. "There's been a steep decline in demand. The net result is that we've avoided power right now and we're likely to remain that way for the foreseeable future. We simply don't need any more of the deal."

At the same time, however, other factors are also in play in the ongoing relationship between the NYPA and Hydro Quebec. One nagging concern, which is rarely voiced in public, is the province's uncertain political future—although independent analysts say that for the

moment it is not a decisive factor. Freeman's latest concern centres on the environment and the welfare of native peoples who might be directly affected by future power projects in northern Quebec. "Sure we've sometimes shorted these natives," Freeman admits. "As customers responsible for our purchases, we have a legitimate right to be." In Freeman's view, electricity consumers in New York should not be asked to help encourage the construction of new power dams in northern Quebec, particularly when the environmental impact of these dams is still under review. And by entering into long-term contracts with Hydro Quebec at the moment, that is precisely what might happen.

On the native issue, Freeman is even more blunt. "The mess that happened in the Tennessee Valley, where we built one dam too many," he says. "We flooded the ancestral lands of the Catawbas, the Cherokees, the Senecas, the Iroquois. We've only done such a poor job as a disinterested job really, with our own native peoples that most of us probably feel a little guilty about the plight of natives in other countries. I think Canadians should be reminded that it's not only little countries that are twaddly about certain things. Big nations have wounds too."

But in matter what the underlying reasons, the conclusion of Hydro Quebec's contract comes at a particularly difficult time for the corporation, especially at the moment when the 50th anniversary is celebrating

its 50th anniversary. For it is nearly the most recent in a number of setbacks. Two years ago, long before Freeman's arrival as the second NYPA-controlled member, even longer contract with Hydro Quebec, worth \$12 billion. In an effort to bypass Freeman and the NYPA, Hydro Quebec has attempted to enter into a direct relationship with Consolidated Edison, but that, too, has run afoul of both the environmental lobby and economic reality. Earlier that same year, Ed decided to pull all its guaranteed purchase deals with Hydro Quebec for another 35 months. At the same time, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ruled that Con Ed's shareholders will have to decide, at the company's annual meeting on May 16, whether the utility should be asked to sell off deals in the civil and environmental impact with its involvement with Hydro Quebec projects.

There are irritants on other fronts in the United States. Under pressure from environmentalists, both Democratic Governor in Hinesville, N.H., and Tufts University in Medford, Mass., have directed their local buildings at Hydro Quebec, which were worth a combined \$8 million. In Massachusetts, support is growing to introduce a bill in the legislature that would apply state environmental laws to any power projects involved in supplying the state with electricity.

Officials of both the Quebec government and Hydro Quebec dismiss the importance of all these measures. In 1992, Quebec electricity exports to the United States amounted to about \$200 million, about one per cent of total U.S. exports. Besides, the province's deleteriousness, points out, "To put it mildly, selling power to the U.S. is not a matter of life or death for us, either for the Quebec economy or for the health of our public utility." Hydro Quebec officials maintain that the current strong



Freeman, co-chairman of the LGE Hydro project near James Bay (left), is a cowboy vote

Taking back the power

Clyde Wells faces public wrath over a Hydro sale

of revenues is inescapable, largely the result of a depressed economic climate that has lowered demand for power. "Sooner or later, the people at the New York Power Authority are going to have to come back to us when they run out of sources of electricity," says Jacques Gauthier, Hydro Quebec's permanent representative in New York and the man who negotiated the contracts that have been unrolled. "And when they do, they'll wish they had terms as generous as those contained in the deals they have pulled out of."

Others are not so sure. Matthew Coon-Come, Grand Chief of the Grand Council of the Crees of Quebec, says the beginning of the end of all of Hydro Quebec's megaprojects in northern Quebec. In New York last week to accept the \$100-million Greenpeace award for his role in fighting Hydro Quebec's dam-building program, the 30-year-old native leader and events may finally have reached what he described as "the turning point." Glad to be in the spotlight, Coon-Come packed into a crowd at the environmentally conscious New York City as a garden party in Central Park, he told *Alderson*. "It's taken us a while to get there and it's not an easy job, but maybe Hydro Quebec will no longer be able to find the money to go ahead. Investment banker Robert Blakemore agrees. "Without those U.S. sales," he said, "it isn't clear how Hydro Quebec is going to earn enough to service its massive U.S. dollar debt (now about \$14 billion), let alone find the millions willing to pump even more funds into all these grand building schemes."

Freeman, too, takes the view that the era of massive hydroelectric megaprojects has passed. If the movement is correct, it signals an end to the role Hydro Quebec has played for the past 20 years in which the utility has served as the driving force of the Quebec economy and the provincial government's key means of promoting industrial development. In the future, Blakemore says to abandon its lofty ambition of growing into North America's chief supplier of low-cost energy, settling instead on exploiting the facilities that now exist.

But even that is no cause for lament, according to Freeman. "Frankly, I see a bright future for Hydro Quebec," he says. "What we have to do here in the United States and up there in Canada again later. There are three good utilities in this region—Hydro Quebec, Ontario Hydro and the New York Power Authority. We should all be working in concert to develop alternative sources of energy. There's plenty of it around in the wind and the sun and the forests. It's cheap, it's clean, it's renewable and it's a whole lot kinder to the environment than we've ever heard of before. Let's get together before it's too late." Even Freeman's critics are unlikely to disagree with that sentiment.

Newfoundland Premier Clyde Wells has built a political career out of taking tough, controversial stands. He became a national figure in 1990 by refusing to allow the Newfoundland House of Assembly to vote on the Meech Lake constitutional accord. And last May, his Liberal party won a second majority government after Wells faced down the province's powerful teachers and public-sector unions, which had vowed to topple the Liberals for reducing contributions to their pension

importance of the power company to Newfoundlanders who feel they have precious little to call their own, following the collapse of the Atlantic fishery. "Wells became Captain Newfoundland during Meech Lake," says Peter Tassie, a columnist for *The Evening Telegram*. "Now, the Newfoundland card is being used against him."

Leading the resistance is a diverse group called Take Back the Power, which includes the co-chairman of Newfoundland Hydro, Cyril Abernethy, members of the provincial Reform party and even St. John's-based comedian Greg Malins, an outspoken liberal on

base. And despite a sweeping government public relations campaign, a poll conducted in late March on behalf of the antistrike group indicated that 63 per cent of Newfoundlanders oppose the sale. A separate poll by Corporate Research Associates of Halifax showed that Wells' personal approval rating had slipped from 69 per cent in November to 52 per cent in March. Observes Stephen Tonkalis, a political science professor at Memorial University in St. John's, "Nobody knows how far that could go."

Wells did little to help his cause when he acknowledged in late March that his reasons for selling the utility have less to do with saving money than with a desire to break the 1980 Churchill Falls contract, which guarantees cheap Labrador power to Hydro Quebec well into the next century. Although Newfoundland has lost two court challenges against the deal, Wells maintains that a private company could secure necessary financing.

That admission has hurt Wells' reputation as a plain dealer at a time when the fishery crisis has plagued Newfoundlanders into despair and public-sector unions are threatening to strike. In the months ahead, Wells' vaunted iron will could be tested as never before.

JOHN DODDINGTON AND GUYEN BELL
in St. John's



Churchill Falls dam, a symbol of independence

lands. Wells plainly knew that he might have yet another battle on his hands last fall when he announced plans to sell the provincial power company, Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, to the private sector. But what the strong-willed premier and his advisers did not anticipate was that the decision would spark the biggest crisis in his government's five-year history.

The proposed Hydro sell-off is certain to dominate the legislature's latest sitting, which begins last week. Under the government's privatisation bill, shares in the public utility will be sold to individuals and businesses across Canada. Wells has promised that the resulting revenues—estimated to be at least \$300 million—would help reduce the province's \$140-million deficit, saving Newfoundland \$30 million annually in interest payments. But observers say that the premier underestimated the symbolic

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Passion and politics

Judi Tyabji delivers a breathless account of her high-profile romance

I haven't exactly been Judi and Gord's Excellent Adventure. But British Columbia MHA Judi Tyabji has already written what could well be the synopsis for a movie of the work "A romance, a political story, a biography of a fascinating Canadian and a tale of ultimate, ill-in-luck love." The words are contained in Tyabji's introduction to her newly published memoir, *Political Affairs*, which hits the book stands this week. For the most part, the 250-page book is the 30-year-old politician's breathless personal take on her on- and off-camera, frequently controversial and highly public romance with Gordon Wilson, the bookish 40-year-old former leader of British Columbia's Liberal official opposition. Their affair began in late 1992, reaching its dramatic climax with a slow dance between Wilson and his cousin in February 1993; the couple was being seated from his job as opposition leader. Ten days later, he and Tyabji held a joint press conference to announce that they were in love and would be wed.

The book, like the romance, is an odd match. Nine of its 30 chapters contain Tyabji's love and tell for rather, according to her (mostly not allowed to be) account of her increasing enthusiasm with Wilson and his resulting political fortunes during late 1992 and the first few months of 1993. After denying her friends that her was romantically involved with Tyabji, whom he had named as his house leader, Wilson was forced by a caucus revolt in February, 1993, first to fire her and then to relinquish his title as opposition leader. Only after the winter did the couple finally acknowledge their relationship publicly. Seven months later, B.C. Liberals voted to reappoint Wilson as party leader, handing the job to former Vancouver Mayor Gordon Campbell. Wilson and Tyabji are now back as well as leaders, as the sole members of their self-chosen Progress Conservative Alliance Party.

But Tyabji insists that the book was not written solely to set the record straight on her and Wilson's reported affair—or on the equally well-publicized career not involvements of their first marriage. "The reason the book was written is Chapter 2. That's all about Gordon," says Tyabji. Indeed, Wilson's contribution to the volume stands out like a political science dissertation accidentally by accident made a *BlackBerry* romance. It is an engagingly wordy synopsis of Wilson's political philosophy, which calls for a Gandhi-esque populist revolution against capitalism in the face of environmental limits to growth. Considerately, Tyabji's introduction includes a



warning to any readers who might be tempted to buy her work for the far-over-the-top plot line. "For the romantics who have picked up this book in some hope of finding love in politics like a forlorn giant in a barren wasteland," the writer, "I hope I don't leave you with the details of our pain."

With the complex career, Wilson was done in by delays, ineptitude and outright sabotage on the part of the other 18 middle-class who, like Tyabji, rode his success-

fully long careers into opposition in the October, 1995, general election. By most other accounts, Wilson's political and political ineptitude did as much to end his career as part of his previous decade of his evident and growing attachment to his extensive young house leader.

The non-open quality of Wilson's and Tyabji's lives has not faded beyond the period covered in her book, which ends with Wilson's leadership loss to Campbell. On March 5, B.C. Superior Court Justice John Sparrow ordered an order of sequestration of Tyabji's three young children, aged 6, 4 and 2, to her ex-husband, Sam Sandman, a job instructor and grocery store employee in Kelowna, B.C. In doing so, the judge rejected the recommendations of a family court counselor and a psychologist who conducted court-ordered assessments of Tyabji, Wilson and Sandman, both of the experts recommended that Tyabji be given custody. "All their present ages," Sparrow reasoned, "the children will benefit more from their father's love by approach to life than from the mother's wider ranging ambivalence."

As partial evidence of what he called Tyabji's "intense interest in the advancement of her career," Justice Sparrow said her decision to give with the children and Wilson for placement to 18-month a summer article on the couple last December. The decision, he wrote, "took the liberty of presuming that the children were already established in their new family."

Within days of that ruling, Wilson found himself caught, yet again, in a very public upshot with his ex-wife. Elizabeth Wilson testified to the British Vancouver *Pressman* that she was faced with selling the former couple's brand-new log house in Sechart, a coastal town about 60 km northwest of Vancouver, because Wilson was not making support payments for her and

their six teenage children. Elizabeth Wilson's complaint prompted Gordon to issue his own statement clarifying the 1993 divorce. "I am not a selfish person," he said, "and since he first disclosed their separation, in a statement to *MediaWeek*, in March, 1993.

In the midst of all the public recriminations over their love affair, Tyabji and Wilson soldier on in the B.C. legislature. "At least if we're the best," says Tyabji, "we can continue to do what we do." But that doesn't mean Tyabji has any qualms about her role in the couple's new caucus of two. Wilson has spent much of the spring legislative sitting trying to win public support at the role of former leadership head Jack Poole in a proposal to build a Las Vegas-style casino in downtown Vancouver. Tyabji is working to draft a private member's bill that would allow the public to give judges—including judges—removed from the bench. Both insist that they remain popular enough in their ridings to win re-election. "The voters will decide," Tyabji acknowledged. "If you ask me today, I think we're both safe." Inside Wilson: "There is an enormous amount of goodwill out there towards Jack and me. The public in general can support someone because we hear to life."

From politicians at other steps, perhaps Wilson and Tyabji seem determined to make up for the deficit: the divorce from Poole seeking invitations to their planned nuptials in Victoria on May 23 has been so great that the couple is considering moving the reception to larger quarters. The champagne, flowers and wedding cake may write a happy-end finale to Wilson and Tyabji's personal-life book. Certainly, but it is unlikely to close the book on their turbulent relationship with both politics and the public.

CHIEF WOOD in Vancouver

"I am a very passionate person"

They had worked closely for four years, but in the summer of 1992 Judi Tyabji could no longer conceal her passion for Gordon Wilson, the British B.C. Liberal leader in her caucus. Political Affairs, published this week, Tyabji says she started out her confession to Wilson in a mental note posted outside a reception where he was about to appear in Kamloops.



"Gordon, I really need your help with something because I don't know what to do. I think I'm falling in love with you. I thought I should talk to you about it, and maybe you can tell me how to get you out of my head." I was stammering, which is generally not like me.

Gordon looked a bit taken aback. "Well, I'll give it some thought but I'm not sure what it is that's bothering me," he answered. "What exactly is it that you are observing me?" he asked. He was in his professional role, very academic and very non-emotional. It made me squirm.

"Gordon, I think about you constantly, and about touching you and spending time with you. I was thinking far away now. By accident, our forefathers, 'Touch me now' he asked. "You know," I answered, "I wanted to know you and play with your hair." I could not believe what I was saying, and I felt like crawling under the seat.

"Well, I find your comments very interesting, very interesting," he said, turned away and seemed to be thinking everything through. "I am a little surprised by your admission, and I'm not sure we have time to go into any detailed discussion about what the options are in doing so," he said. I said, "But, what about your marriage? How does this fit into your life at home?"

The academic approach was driving me crazy. "Gordon, I don't know! I've come to you because I'm losing my mind. As for my marriage, it is the same as it has ever been. It was never a conventional marriage. I haven't stopped caring for Kim [Sandman, her husband], but basically, we have nothing in common."

(After a meeting in Vancouver) he offered to drive me to the airport so we could continue our discussion.

"Judi, I have had tender feelings for you since the first time we met. You have been close to me both for years, and during the by-election campaign in 1994 my feelings were so strong that they were almost unbearable. Couldn't you see that? I never in my wildest dreams thought that you would ever develop strong feelings for me, as I never mentioned it. Now that you have told me you have these feelings, I think we owe it to ourselves to explore our feelings further."

As they drove to the airport, Wilson said his own marriage had been over for a long time, and they discussed what steps they should take next. "You must know that I will respect any decision you make, and keep myself open to your suggestion. I am a very passionate person," he said quietly. I laughed. "Gordon, passionate is not a word I would use for you. You just don't strike me as passionate."

I was giggling and I saw the expression in his face. He was hurt. "I am very passionate, and very affectionate. I have just had to sack that side of me away for many years," he explained quietly.

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Adapting to a new climate

Changes at an advertising agency illustrate the art of political survival

Somehow there do it. Paragons do it. Some do it. Others do it. Climbing onto the roof of the landscape studio in the national world, and a Toronto advertising executive has shown that it seems to work in politics too. In nature, where it often profits from predators, it is known as cryptic camouflage. In politics, where it is a survival purpose, it is called bedding your bets, or just plain common sense.

But whatever it is called, it has worked well for Peter Stinson, the founder of Genesis Media Inc. In the past month, the federal government awarded Genesis a one-year contract to do its multibillion-dollar contract to hire the head of the business of placing federal government advertising. A job that the trade journal *Marketing* has called "the latest sweetest deal to be done." It is the same work that Stinson did under the corporate name of Media Canada Inc., while the former was in power at Ottawa, when his partner was the late Roger Nason, a cousin of former prime minister Brian Mulroney. Now, with the Tories out and the Liberals in, Stinson



Duggan: 'They have the knowledge'

now has a new corporate identity and a new partner: Victoria's Brown Advertising Ltd., a Toronto-based company with long-standing Liberal ties.

Others' decision to extend the contract without extensive competitive bids and without a tender is a further indication that the Liberals are having a hard time living up to their pro-election promises to bring honesty, integrity and open government back to federal politics. But it is not the only sign. Another was the recent appointment to govern most public appointments that Robert McEwen, a former who has been a senior in many agricultural organizations, has led the Liberal campaign in Saskatchewan to lead the Liberal election. Even Saskatchewan's Liberal leader Lloyd Hawnack acknowledged that the appointment appeared to be a reward for political services.

Coming up with new rules to govern advertising and public business has been difficult for the Liberals because of a combination of politics and bad luck. Indeed, say that some new members, such as Justice Minister Allan Rock, have pushed for more openness and less patronage, while others, including Government Services Minister David Duggan, contend that rewarding friends of the government is a natural and necessary part of the system. The fact that Genesis received only a one-year extension of its contract instead of a longer arrangement is a reflection of the difficulty the Liberals are having as they try to reconcile pro-election promises with political power. But both the company and the government defend the deal on the grounds that Genesis is good at what it does. "They have done it before; they have the experience; they have the knowledge," said Duggan. Added Andy Fraser, Genesis spokesman: "They are probably the best agency of record around." Fraser cited the company's Tory past as a definite asset in winning the job. "They were working for the previous government," he said.

Genesis has had a brief, but so far profitable, life as Ottawa's "agency of record." As much as its own role as its sole advertising agency and time for all government ad campaigns. The company was formed through a 1991 merger between Stinson's Media Canada and the media buying department of Vickers & Benson. The parent of Genesis, its critics

say, came when Stinson saw the writing on the wall for the Conservative government and apparently sought Liberal connections as a counter against a Tory defeat. "It was a marriage of convenience for both companies," said one industry insider. Stinson, who retained all control to Genesis, has named out of active management but remains a board member and a major shareholder in the company while leading its production firm, Brown Advertising, executive vice-president at Genesis, and the company was formed because "it finally made good sound business sense." But Fraser acknowledges that the merger got Media Canada a different political culture. "The politics of persuasion isn't something that was totally destroyed," he told *Marketing*. Vickers & Benson president John Hayter says he made the first approach to Stinson, where he has known for years. He and Fraser noted that there were new government contracts that would be able to keep the government advertising contract. "To form a venture on this alone," Hayter said, "would be silly."

Fully or not, Hayter makes no bones about the fact that senior executives at Vickers & Benson worked for the first time the Liberal in-house election agency, to the 1993 election and in previous elections. "It so happens that many of the key executives in the company happen to be Liberals," he said, the company itself is a corporation. "Any employee can work for any political party they choose."

While Hayter says that Genesis cannot act as a government business, he says "Genesis and the federal contract accounts for a significant part of the company's business. Figures related to Genesis under access to information rules show that the contract was worth \$2.5 million in the first 10 months of the 1993-1994 fiscal year. In the two years before that, Genesis took in \$6.1 million. Under the terms of the deal, Genesis receives a monthly fee based on how much advertising Ottawa does, but estimated \$40 million for 1993-1994, plus 10 per cent of the cost of the largest advertisement, plus a bonus related to any savings it registers from standard advertising rates. Fraser says Genesis, and Media Canada before it, have saved the government \$100 million over the past eight years. As well, Genesis receives a monthly fee of \$100,000 for its advertising services to the government and speaking out that act have been properly placed.

It is not the first time that there has been a metamorphosis at the company holding the agency-of-record contract. In 1986, when the Liberals returned to power, ad agencies with Liberal ties set up a company called Canadian Media Corp. and were awarded the contract. The company's president then was Ron Brennan, now a executive at Vickers & Benson. When Mulroney's Tories were in 1986, Stinson and Nason bought Canadian Media and renamed it into Media Canada. So far, the switch has worked again. The inclusion contract.

WARREN CARAGAN/CTV News



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Canada NOTES

Across the great divide

The times they are a-changing. It used to be that the virtue of official bilingualism was one of the few things that politicians on either side of the political aisle could agree on. No longer. Last week, Reform MP Bob Kinney presented a motion to the House of Commons suggesting that Ottawa scrap official bilingualism, leaving

Quebec to be "bilingualism-free" and the rest of Canada "monolingually" English. With the Liberals and the Bloc Québécois forming a rare alliance, the resolution was readily defeated by a vote of 187-85. But not before a verbal fight broke out. Liberal MP Eugene Bellavance, a Franco-Ontarian who represents Carleton Place/Glenora near Ottawa, said that Kinney "should not have worn a dark suit to address this House today, but rather a white sheet." For good measure, Bellavance accused Bellavance of being "a bunch of liars" and of promoting "ethnic cleansing."

After a day in court, Bellavance formally withdrew those remarks. Reform Leader Preston Manning, meanwhile, said he found the outrage over his party's policy in bilingualism entirely understandable. "I think it's a good sign around Ottawa that hasn't been good for a long time," he said, "and we think it should be good." And with that, Manning left for his first home into Quebec since last fall's federal election.

In Montreal, Manning met the editorial board of *La Presse*, appeared on an open-line radio show hosted by former Bloc MP Jess Lapointe, and met with 40 Quebec Reformers—nearly a quarter of the party's current membership in the province. Manning, who does not speak French, tried to reassure them throughout the trip, although he ended at one point that he is trying to learn Canada's other official language. He also expressed confidence that, despite the language divide, the prospects for Reform picking up support in Quebec in the next election are strong. The only people not welcome in the party, he added, are separatists.



Manning, giving the sacred oath

EATING HIS WORDS

After being accused of "poor-bashing," Prime Minister Jean Chrétien told the House of Commons that he was sorry if comments that he had made about unemployed Canadians offended anyone. "Perhaps I said a word I should not have said," Chrétien said. The Prime Minister came under fire after he told the annual dinner of the Canadian Press news agency in Toronto that unemployed people should find at least part-time jobs rather than working for a few months and spending the rest of the year on social assistance. "It's better to have them at 50 per cent productivity than to be sitting at home drinking beer," he said.

A TRIPLE PLAY

Canada's efforts continued to demonstrate their dominance in the fields of curling and hockey. On the same day that the Canadian women's hockey team won their third consecutive world hockey championship in Lake Placid, N.Y., both the women's and men's Canadian curling teams claimed their respective world curling championship titles in Oberstdorf, Germany. It was the second consecutive year that Canada won both the men's and women's titles.

GAMBLING ON CASINOS

Police in Halifax warned of the potential for increased prostitution and organized crime after Nova Scotia became the latest province to agree to license gambling casinos. Like Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, which have already licensed casinos, Nova Scotia wants to legalize gambling to help pay for the province's health, social and education systems.

SMOKING SECRETS

Canada's cigarette companies released a long-sought list of 13 tobacco additives, far fewer than the 500 additives listed by U.S. manufacturers in early April. Among the substances linked by Canadian smokers' medical lawsuits, Canadian-style alcohol and preservatives. The Canadian companies insisted that no nicotine was added in the manufacturing process to make cigarettes more addictive.

CULTURED CANADIANS

A new study by Statistics Canada suggested that the arts are a bigger draw than professional sports. The study showed that 42 per cent of Canadians aged 15 and over saw at least one concert, play or dance performance in 1992, compared with 31 per cent who attended a professional sporting event.

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Outrage over murder

The outrage over the stabbing death of an Edmonton mother spilled over into the Alberta legislature. Barbara Deneke, then after coming to her house as she got up to check on her sleeping children. Two youths, aged 15 and 16, were later charged with second-degree murder. Their days in jail, Alberta MLA would overwhelmingly in favor of a resolution calling on the federal government to toughen the Young Offenders Act. Among those in favor of the motion was Premier Ralph Klein, who told reporters that he wants the Young Offenders Act amended and that he hopes the death penalty for first-degree murder—and thinks it should be extended to youths who are convicted in adult court. "The perpetrator should pay the ultimate price."

The outcry in Alberta was part of a debate that has raged across the country in response to a series of brutal murders at which young at

leaders have been charged. In Ottawa, federal Justice Minister Allan Rock reiterated his promise to review the Young Offenders Act, but added that he has no intention of introducing the death penalty for young offenders, or anyone else.

Extending fish aid

Federal Fisheries Minister Brian Tootle announced a \$1.6-billion, five-year aid package for an estimated 30,000 unemployed fishermen and fishplant workers hurt by East Coast fishing moratoriums imposed two years ago. Under the program, which takes effect on May 16, those eligible will receive a maximum monthly payment of \$500, or six per cent less than the maximum benefit under the two-year aid package that expires on May 25. The federal government, which hopes to cut out the size of the industry by half, is setting aside \$300 million to buy out commercial fishing licenses. It is also offering a top up to owners for those who find jobs in other industries or provinces.



Darbhani (left), de Klerk and Mandela: the dawning of a new political era

SOUTH AFRICA

Marching to Pretoria

Elections will change the official face of government

At one minute to midnight on April 26, South Africa's national anthem, *Oor Die Voers*, will ring out from the capitals of the country's nine regions as the apartheid-fueled conflict age is turned for the last time. This moment later, a new constitution, drafted and passed by the National Assembly of South Africa, will be signed in the streets of Union Buildings, Pretoria. It will be a symbolic beginning to South Africa's first all-race election, and will produce a new Government of National Unity (GNU) in which all parties with significant national and regional support will have a seat for the next five years.

Should the political predictions prove correct, the new government will be dominated by the African National Congress (ANC), whose leader, Nelson Mandela, 72, will become the country's first black president. F. W. de Klerk, 58, the National Party leader who dismantled apartheid and freed Mandela, will likely be named a deputy president. And prospects for a smooth transition of power increased substantially last week when Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthe, who had threatened to launch a civil war, invited its participants and agreed to take part in the elections. The 62-year old Buthe has now joined to

assume a cabinet post in the new government. Among others who are likely to shape South Africa's future.

Cyril Ramaphosa: At 41, he is one of the ANC's "young lions" who has risen rapidly through the ranks to become an heir apparent to Mandela. Along with de Klerk, he is likely to become a deputy president. A politician since 1969, Ramaphosa was detained in 1974 for his part in organizing a strike in support of Marxist rebels in Mozambique. After 11 months in detention, he completed his legal studies at the University of South Africa, only to be arrested again at the outbreak of the Soweto student uprising in June 1976. He became involved in the trade union movement in 1981 as legal adviser to the Council of Unions of South Africa. In 1989, he became the first general secretary of the powerful National Union of Metalworkers. That position provided him with a power base from which to stage a resistance campaign against apartheid and its effects on migrant and other low-income workers.

Ramaphosa grew increasingly popular and, by the mid-1980s, was one of the most powerful black leaders speaking out against

apartheid. He played a prominent role in the ANC-aligned Mass Democratic Movement, which led huge anti-apartheid demonstrations. And by the time the Pretoria government announced the ANC in 1990 and allowed its elected leaders to return, he was ready for national leadership, becoming the party's secretary general in July 1992.

Thabo Mbeki: The son of veteran ANC leader Govan Mbeki, he is Mandela's other heir apparent. Active in politics from early life, Mbeki, 51, left South Africa in 1982. He rose steadily through the ranks of the ANC's elected leadership and, in 1988, took over its department of international affairs.

As a leading member of the ANC's negotiating team, Mbeki helped bring the current constitution and the political deal that led to this week's elections.

Should Ramaphosa become a deputy president, Mbeki is first in line for the foreign minister job. Otherwise, analysts say Mbeki might call on veteran Foreign Minister Riekro 1980 Buthe to return his cabinet post.

Joe Slovo: A Lithuanian Jew who immigrated with his parents to South Africa in 1925, Slovo represents anti-apartheid white liberals who were among the first to call for the dismantling of apartheid. He is the ideological chief of staff of the ANC's military wing, Spear of the Nation, he planned and ordered terrorist attacks against the apartheid state from exile in Mozambique. As a general secretary of the South African Communist Party, he called for the nationalization of industries and banks and the redistribution of land. Slovo, 67, whose wife, Ruth, was killed by a mysterious plane crash in 1982, holds a revered place in the ANC pantheon. He is likely to get a prominent cabinet post in the GNU.

Aberkane Siyela: A 72-year-old grand mother who in the 1950s gave South African women activists, who constitute one-third of the ANC's candidates at both national and regional levels. The list includes Bessie Masekela, Bessie Kumbela, Ruth Masinga, Fannie Gwede and Ntshengwe, women who are expected to hold ministerial or deputy ministerial posts in the GNU.

Siyela became a political activist in the 1950s under the influence of his husband-to-be, Walter Siyela, who then a leader in the ANC Youth League. Separated from her husband during his repeated jail terms between 1953 and 1961, she managed to

raise five children despite constant harassment under the apartheid system. Because of her political activities, Siyela was put under effective house arrest from 1964 to 1982. In 1989, she was part of a delegation of anti-apartheid activists that met with U.S. President George Bush. The following year, in the wake of Mandela's release and the unbanning of the ANC, she helped re-establish the long-dormant ANC Women's League (ANCWL), which has since emerged as one of the parent organization's most powerful constituents.

Gertrude Shope: After an early career as a teacher and social worker, Shope joined the ANC in 1961 and became an officer in the Federation of South African Women. A year later she held until she followed her husband, activist M. M. Siyela, into exile in 1966. In 1981, she was elected to the ANC's national executive and was appointed head of the organization's women's section. Now 65, she has worked alongside Siyela to reestablish the ANCWL and is seen as another symbol of the struggle of black women against repression and racism.

Tekiso Seanele: A former ANC guerrilla commander and close friend of slain black liberation hero Chris Hani, Seanele rose rapidly to prominence after Hani's assassination in April 1985. Among the ANC's most popular and eloquent "young lions," Seanele, who is in his mid-30s, looks set to become a major leadership figure in some of the old guard set out the first years of post-apartheid rule and with the GNU he is expected to become a minister. Seanele is a candidate for prime minister of the Pretoria Western Cape region, which means he is expected to replace his main opponent, National Party candidate Gideon Van Zyl.

Morris Kruke: Backing the national trend, the current mood of law and order in the Kruke's Nationalist government is likely to see the premiership of Western Cape region, making it the singular political model for white power in an otherwise dominantly black South Africa. An apartheid-era racist, who for the past three years has controlled the controversial national police, Kruke, 52, nevertheless has the support of the region's predominantly white conservative voters. He is expected to be the National Party's candidate for prime minister of the Western Cape region, which means he is expected to replace his main opponent, National Party candidate Gideon Van Zyl.

ANDREW DELANEY and CHRIS BRUNTON
in Cape Town

PARTNERSHIP WALK 94

Misconception #1

Women in the Third World
don't run businesses.

The Reality

In fact, women in Asia, Africa and Latin America are involved in a vast array of enterprises. Their survival depends on it.

• In Ahmedabad, India, 34,000 members of the Self-Employed Women's Association run their own bank. They include vegetable traders, puppet makers, cigarette rollers and shoemakers.

• In Bangladesh, grassroots organizations such as BRAC and Grameen Bank have provided micro-enterprise loans to more than one million women.

• In West Africa, women do about 60% of the marketing of basic goods. They have set up complex support networks, called *Tinies*, which provide loans to individual and group enterprises.

These women aren't rich. In fact, they are among the poorest people on earth. Typically, they also have responsibility for farming, and gathering water and fuel.

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A modern Machiavelli

Richard Nixon's life was full of denial and contradiction

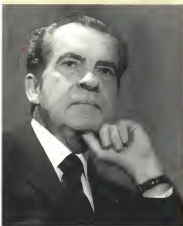
BY CARL MOLLINS

If there is an alibi for scheming political efforts, for the Machiavelli, flatterers and snakes of history, lies for a multitude of Americans that is where Richard Milhous Nixon belongs. For others, even the only U.S. president ever forced from office by his own corrupt behavior deserves a somewhat better place in posterity. But if there is any way beyond the grave for the man known as Tricky Dick in newspaper headlines, as he tried for the last 20 years of his life, then Nixon could not find his way into the Valley of History's heroes. "I have never been a quitter," Nixon declared before he quit the White House on Aug. 9, 1974. And fighting spirits, even among losers, are almost as much admired in America as they are in the hearts of winners.

Nixon left the last fight of his 60 years on April 22 in east Manhattan's New York Hospital. The 77th president (1969-1974) succumbed after struggling against the ravages of a stroke suffered on April 18 at his seaside home in suburban Park Ridge, N.J. He'd lived just four years after his diagnosis of lung cancer, his daughters, Tricia and Julie, were at his side. Even before the ritual posthumous tributes arrived from around the world, news reports of the illness had spawned approving reminders of Nixon's life as a resolute fighter against the world's common ailments that scarred his country. The Washington Post, whose pursuit of a 1972 burglary story at the capital's Watergate complex led to Nixon's downfall, gave equal billing to his crimes and his heroics. "At almost every stage of his career," asserted political writer David Butler, "there have been people who took deep offense at his actions, just as others admired him for the tenacity with which he sought his goals."

Nixon's pugilistic approach to politics began long before the two-election breakdowns at the Democratic Party's Watergate election headquarters. It prompted after Watergate exploded into revelations that ranged from prize-fighter to the once-referred-to as "Pete" (Thaddeus as an "inside" joke), through anti-Communist and racist remarks, to orders to get government agencies to dig up dirt on supposed opponents. He responded to media accusations by Congress on charges that he obstructed justice, violated the constitutional rights of citizens and failed to obey a congressional order for documents. More than 30 associates went to jail, but he escaped prosecution when his successor, Gerald Ford issued a presidential pardon for Nixon just 11 days after Nixon quit. "It was an attempt to end what Ford described as 'a long and painful nightmare'."

But it has been a recurring nightmare, with the periodic release of more secret tape recordings of delectable conversations in the Nixon White House despite efforts by the former president to suppress them. That was part of a long fight to establish himself as a statesman, and bolster his bank account, with a series of books, interviews,



foreign trips and advisory visits to the White House of Ronald Reagan, George Bush and Bill Clinton. He was ever ready with advice. In a 1986 book, the man who wrongly included Canada among countries contributing to a U.S. trade deficit in 1971 and who led imports with a "Nixonian" tax, advised Washington's leaders of avoiding Canada only a month before his stroke. He spent 10 days in Russia, providing President Boris Yeltsin advice and a snub, by arriving without a formal invitation.

Watergate? That, he insisted in a 1977 television session with British interviewer David Frost, was an issue only because he has "let bad" screened up terribly in what was a little thing that became a big thing. "But he never would say he was sorry."

Denial and contradictions began early in Nixon's career. He was born the son of Quakers on Jan. 9, 1913, in the Los Angeles-area village of Yorba Linda (where Nixon had repaired himself, enduring the customary state funeral ceremony in Washington for ex-president). After earning a law degree, he served as a successful assistant attorney in the Second World War. But he learned about the benefits of right-vs. political combat in his earliest political venture. According to his biographer, a burglary helped him ascend a Democratic



Clockwise from top left, Nixon playing with Checkers during the 1952 campaign; leaving the White House for the last time on the day of his resignation; leaving China's Great Wall with wife Pat; a press conference in 1974; meeting of Young Republicans after endorsing the vice-presidential nomination in 1952 (center); never apologized for Watergate

campaign in California in 1946, then barred by a threatened lawsuit handed out by the Democrat's stolen campaign literature, saying they were Russians who wanted Nixon's opponent elected. Postwar anti-Communism never also served Nixon during four years in the House of Representatives, where he played a prime role in passing anti-Subversives, for the House Un-American Activities Committee. It was the Democrat he defeated in 1960 to win a Senate seat, Dickon Gabagon Douglas, who joined him with "Tricky Dick," a label that stuck to him as Dwight Eisenhower's vice-president for eight years from 1953, and throughout much of the rest of his life.

Tricky wanted to disavow Eisenhower from dropping him as a running mate in the 1962 election. Confronted with attempts at raising a secret check book from wealthy businessmen, Nixon deflected the issue in what became known as his Checkers speech on national TV. As he chafed with isolation, he continued to accept a caustic spasm against Checkers for his own daughters and then declared defiantly: "Regardless of what they say about it, we're going to keep him."

The Tricky Dick image persisted Nixon into his 1969 presidential

campaign. But it was his physical appearance—his 5'6-inch shadow gave Nixon a sinister look during a televised debate with the beryll John F. Kennedy—that pushed Nixon to part far less narrow and calculating elites. When he mounted as the top in 1968, Nixon managed to win an equally close runoff over liberal Hubert Humphrey and independent George Wallace on the right. He played both sides by promising to end the Vietnam War and to restore law and order.

Despite the mastering of those problems before the 1973 election, and the first strategy of the Watergate scandal, Nixon crashed Democrat George McGovern, winning almost 60 percent of the vote. He did so as a result of McGovern's strict campaign, and by denying knowledge of the Watergate linkages among his advisers, and by denying a role in the cover-up of Watergate and crying a halt to an election process of a lifetime prior in Vietnam.

Two more undeniable Nixon accomplishments, both earlier in 1972, came to have little impact on voters. One was his visit to China to lay the groundwork for renewed relations after 23 years of hostility. The other was arranging a detente with the Soviet Union. That May, he signed the first strategic arms limitation treaty in Moscow. Soon after the election, Watergate took charge of the U.S. political agenda.

In retrospect, the world can be grateful that Nixon, far all at his personal instability in the conduct of domestic politics, somehow evaded his public barb at the son of Quakers on the global stage. Ten years before Watergate, after losing the California gubernatorial race, Nixon bitterly attacked the press. "Gentlemen, just think what you're going to be saying," he said. "You won't have Nixon to kick around any more because, gentlemen, this is my last press conference." It was not, of course. And even now, despite his leadership in launching a world at arms towards a safer path, his record as a modern Machiavelli ensures that historians, if not the press, are bound to be kicking Nixon around long after his death. □

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World NOTES

RIISING TENSIONS

Two American ships carrying Patriot air defence missiles arrived in South Korea as part of a U.S. effort to level the Asian country's defenses against Communist North Korea, which is locked in a standoff with the West over its suspected nuclear weapons program. North Korean President Kim Il-sung said that the country had neither the need, the will nor the ability to make nuclear weapons, and he denounced the Patriot missiles as "evil weapons, regardless of their use."

CUBA HOSTS EXPATRIATES

About 200 exiled Cuban representatives of the more than one-million-strong Cuban exile community returned to Havana for a three-day meeting with government officials. The delegates planned to tackle long-neglected problems such as visa requirements and the bureaucracy required to make a visit home. Hardline critics of the Communist regime denounced the meeting as a political ploy. But the last such meeting with exiles, held in 1970, produced an agreement for exiles to visit Cuba as well as an amnesty for more than 3,000 political prisoners.

A RANSOM PLEA

A Mexican billionaire kidnapped on March 14, Alfredo Hatz Hatz, sent a letter to the board of directors of his bank pleading for a ransom to be paid as quickly as possible. The letter, published in Mexican newspapers, did not state the amount of ransom being sought. An earlier letter by the kidnappers accused the bank of being callous for hiring lawyers to negotiate Hatz's release.

OLDSQUATTER CASE WIDENS

British authorities charged the wife of accused serial killer Frederick West with the rape of an 18-year-old girl and the assault of a seven-year-old boy. The relatives allegedly took place in the 1970s. Police said that the charges against Rosemary West are unrelated to the case of her husband, who has been charged with 10 murders following the discovery of decomposed female bodies at or near the couple's Gloucester house.

HATE CRIMES

Neo-Nazis celebrating Adolf Hitler's birthday set fire to an apartment building occupied by Turks and hurled a firebomb at a shelter crowded with foreign refugees in the worst of numerous similar incidents across Germany. Although no one was injured in the attacks, at least 38 people have died in neo-Nazi violence since Germany's unification in 1990.



Coalition leaders congratulate Hata (center) winning a bitter power struggle

Japan's new leader

Ending two weeks of bitter wrangling, Japan's ruling coalition chose Foreign Minister Tomiichi Hata to succeed Prime Minister Masudaru Hosokawa, who resigned on April 8 over a loan scandal. Although formal confirmation must await a parliamentary vote this week, Hata, 58, a co-founder of the reformist Japan Renewal Party, is critical to approval because of the coalition's majority in the decisive lower House. In fact, even before his nomination was formally announced on Friday, the coalition Hata already appeared to take charge. He told reporters after a morning cabinet meeting that the new government faced two main tasks: resolving a U.S. Japan trade dispute and dismantling an economy creaking in red tape. He also announced that he intends to retain many of Hosokawa's cabinet ministers in order to push through the budget, which in three weeks over, as quickly as possible.

Hosokawa lasted just eight months in power. Some analysts predicted that Hata's reign will be equally short-lived. Hosokawa's sudden departure triggered a power struggle and policy disputes between the coalition's mainstream conservatives, including Hata and the Socialists. When the Socialists threatened to quit the coalition for the fourth time in as many months, the two leading sides finally agreed to a watershed policy platform that

alled to resolve the two most contentious issues: how to reform the tax system and what policy to adopt on North Korea, which is suspected of secretly developing nuclear weapons. Said Dr. Shiroto, a political scientist at Tokyo University: "There's going to be more friction along the lines we've seen past two weeks. I don't think the Hata cabinet will last very long."

A tribal bloodbath

Human Rights Watch claimed that as many as 180,000 Rwandans, mostly from the minority Tutsi tribe, may have been killed in two weeks of severely ethnic cleansing. "The New York-based organization also claimed that tribal bloodletting, which had appeared to ease in celebration for the mysterious death of Rwanda's Hutu president, Juvénal Habyarimana, in a plane crash on April 6, was in fact planned weeks earlier. "When army officers attacked, raped and murdered some 1,100 young men into a militia affiliated with the president's political party." Most foreigners have fled the strife-torn country. And in the face of continued violence, the U.N. Security Council voted to cut its peacekeeping force there, deployed last year to help implement a peace agreement to end three years of civil war, to about 270 troops from a high of 3,500.

CHINA COMES TOCALL

Canadian companies are connecting with a new market to ensure growth

One of China's top political leaders put stakes on the lines of some Canadian business leaders last week as he toured some of Canada's biggest telecommunications, transportation and power companies. Vice-Premier Zou Jihou, the vice premier responsible for China's ambitious program of infrastructure development, visited such projects as the Port of Vancouver and Ontario Hydro's Darlington nuclear power plant. At *Spar Aerospace*, Zou (pronounced Zow) a technician who was trained as a mechanical engineer in the Soviet Union and then managed a large factory before beginning his political career, took the controls of the Conquest simulator, the same instrument used to train astronauts. But it was only after a 10-minute breakfast meeting in Toronto last Friday that it became clear how close Zou's visit would translate into tangible results. After intense negotiations with Chinese officials last week, Northern Telecom Ltd. of Mississauga, Ont., announced a \$100-million deal to develop transatlantic and satellite telecommunications facilities in China. As well, the federal power ministry announced that it would provide another \$300 million to finance Chinese purchases of Canadian-made NaTrel equipment. Such an assembly chief from Beijing, Zou's first president. This really goes to very deep waters in the development of the telecommunications market in China.

In Canadian business circles, Northern Telecom's announcement—the culmination of 12 years of effort by the telecommunications equipment manufacturer—was the highlight of Zou's visit. For NaTrel executives, it was a particularly gratifying victory over its arch-competitor, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which has not yet been named as an official switch supplier to China. Securing such a significant foothold in the burgeoning Chinese market is considered crucial for telecommunications companies, because China's economic awakening is creating a fast-growing market of 1.2 billion potential customers. For the time being, the country's economy has been growing at an average annual rate of more than 10 per cent. That compares with forecasts growth of only 3.4 per cent this year in Canada.

Zou's Canadian tour follows a similar visit last year by China's powerful economic czar, Vice-Premier Zhu Rongji, who was the first senior Chinese official to visit Canada since Deng Xiaoping launched China's economic reforms in 1979. That trip marked a thaw in relations between the two countries following the Tiananmen Square massacre in 1989. The fact that two powerful successors to Premier Li Peng have visited Canada in quick succession is an indication of China's interest in generating greater access to Canada's expertise in infrastructure development. "We know you are very strong in transportation, telecommunications, energy, electronics, mining, agriculture and forestry," Zou said in a speech to business people in Vancouver last week. "And

there are exactly the priority areas for development in our country." Still, selling to China requires more than a Western English diction and an aggressive sales force. Typically, a company must agree to transfer technology and capital to China in order to close a major deal. The Northern Telecom deal signed last week, for example, included a major investment program to establish a large-scale research and development center and manufacturing, sales and service organizations in China for the Canadian company's telephone switching products, the DMS SuperNode. Such deals are the basis of any telephone system. As part of the transaction, Bell-Northern Research, the Ottawa-based research and development arm of Northern Telecom, has also agreed to establish a telecommunications research laboratory in Beijing. At the same time, International Trade Minister Roy MacLaren announced that the federal government will lend China \$250 million to finance the purchase of NaTrel equipment made in Canada. Many said that the government financing will provide jobs at NaTrel's factories, Qit, plant, which manufactures the digital switching and transmission equipment that China wants to buy.

Although telecommunications is a crucial sector for China—also named *Spar Aerospace* as another telecommunications company with which China expects to strike a deal—other industries are increasingly important. Power generation now gets up priority on Deng's agenda because energy shortages are starting to impede China's economic expansion. The central government has set a goal of increasing the country's generating capacity by 12,000 to 15,000 megawatts a year—an amount equal to half of Ontario Hydro's total annual generating capacity. Indeed, much of a new Canadian visit, which included stops in Montreal, Ottawa, Niagara Falls, Ont. and Quebec, included a June 15 hydro station, was devoted to power utilities.

With its eye to helping China strike its deal, Canadian government



The title of his *Three Gorges power project on the Yangtze River* (above) Chinese Vice-Premier Zou Jihou in Toronto, new contracts

officials say that Ottawa will soon announce the start of negotiations for a bilateral nuclear co-operation agreement. When completed, it would permit Canadian nuclear power companies to sell their equipment and expertise to China. Until recently, Canadian nuclear power companies were excluded from the Chinese market because the central government had opted for less expensive, light water nuclear technology. Earlier this year, however, China, under pressure to boost the expansion of its generating capacity, decided to branch out. And it is now examining the merits of the heavy-water nuclear technology in which Canada specializes. Don Lawson, president of AECL CANCO, the reactor division of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., based in Mississauga, Ont., set out his plan for this year in China. He gave up his brief grilling on the comparative advantages of the heavy water technology," said Lawson. "He is a very knowledgeable individual. He knew what questions to ask and he asked a lot of them." AECL has told CANCO reactors to Korea. "Because of their needs, Asia has a different size of nuclear power data we have done," said Lawson, noting that Korea, Japan and Taiwan are all relying on nuclear power.

But nuclear energy is only one of several types of power being explored by China. Currently, the largest single power generation project now under way there is the massive—and highly controversial—Three Gorges project on the Yangtze River in central China. Three Gorges, which will be the largest hydroelectric dam in

the world when it is completed sometime within the next 20 years, has been compared with damming the Grand Canyon in the United States. About 17 million people who live in the valley that will be flooded are now being relocated. Site preparation on the 18,000-megawatt project has begun, partially as a result of a feasibility study funded by the Canadian government and ordered set by three Canadian engineering firms in the mid 1980s. But because of the environmental and financial problems of the project—which the Chinese government estimates will cost about \$45 billion—the World Bank has not provided full financial assistance for it. As a result, although several Canadian companies, including firms such as SNC-Lavalin in Montreal and several provincial power utilities, remain interested in Three Gorges, they are not currently involved in the project. However, as construction advances into more sophisticated stages of development, they may be far contracts.

In the meantime, Canada's provincial utilities are contemplating smaller power ventures across China. Jack Le, spokesman for Ontario Hydro International, says that it is reviewing proposals for several projects in the 50 to 200 megawatt size range. "We've been talking to a lot of people in various provinces in China," said Le. "But financing is still the major challenge—getting foreign exchange and not getting paid easily." Furthermore, Le noted that Ontario Hydro is having trouble finding projects that provide a return high enough to offset the risks that it perceives in the country. "The real risk in China is the external stability, the growing gap between the rich and poor provinces," said Le. "The risk is high, and if you put up that kind of money, you have to be 100 per cent sure."

While business representatives and Zou's visit is a chance to pursue profitable opportunities, they remain the only ones who took advantage of his presence. The Canadian staff of *Ming Pao Daily News*, a Chinese-language newspaper connected to a Hong Kong-based China-based news outlet, said last week that the appointment of one of the group's Hong Kong reporters, Li Yang, for "agony and striving state secrets" *Ming Pao* said in Canada delivered petitions to Chinese constituents here calling for Xi's case to be reviewed. Xi had been tried in secret and sentenced to 12 years in prison while his government source was sentenced to life for releasing a story about an upcoming bank rate change in China, a reporting mistake that would have been applauded in Canada. Chinese connections here, clearly the difference between the two countries are not lost.

BRANDY DALGLISH

Baffling Bentonville

There is something in the soft stare of southern accents that charms the car and fills the mood. There is something in the way they smile which allows companions the accent that catches you to let down your guard—it's not just here. But despite their disarming smiles, their abundant cool jewelry and the winks at local chewing tobacco tucked discreetly in their chests, the boys from Bentonville, Ark., the home of Wal-Mart, mean business.

Last week, as they toured their new 120-store Canadian domestic assemblage from the wilderness of Walpole, it became apparent that Amazon's largest discount chain means business in a manner that is utterly alien to Canada. Although the first Wal-Mart store is not scheduled to open here until August, it is already clear that the company's success will hinge on its ability to adapt its retailistic prey position to a much colder climate. In the end, all that NAFTA to spread rhetoric about the emergence of a single North American market obscures are crucial facts: we may look like Americans and we may already consume American culture, but Canada, as the elites from Wal-Mart are still starting to grasp, is a whole different kettle of crocodiles.

For one thing, Canada does not share America's unique tradition of entrepreneurial capitalism. In a multicultural mosaic, the prototype of the chain-store Canadian pretcher just does not have the same resonance. By the same token we don't share the cult that temerity itself, either. In Canada, a senior executive who proscribes about values and vision is considered to be odd, if not embarrassing. But at Wal-Mart, no one is remotely shy about a practice they call "Wal-Martization." This seems to involve succumbing to a corporate philosophy that binds them in split, self-interest and the relentless pursuit of higher sales. Any member of Wal-Mart's senior management will assure you, without a flicker of irony, that that "movement" has already been firmly embedded at stores in New York City.

New York City, however, is still in the United States. And just one month after closing their takeover of Walpole, Wal-



THE BOTTOM LINE

BY DEBORAH MCCLUREY

Mart executives have already been involved in some good, old-fashioned Canadian ambivalence. Every morning before the doors swing open for business at Wal-Mart stores across America, employees—known in Wal-Martese as "associates"—bellow out a ringing version of the *Star-Spangled Banner*. Then they proceed to the Wal-Mart choir, spelling the company name in unison. Indirectly, this the customer to number 1 and host to their store member. But in Calgary, the "associates" have publicly declined to sing Canada's national anthem at the meeting only.

Still scratching their heads over that one, the boys from Amazon are stuck in a Quebec situation. True in their coming, two that all Wal-Mart "associates" are created equal, senior management find all a round of microphones from head of free—in English only. "Uh-huh, you bet, we surely heard about that," says Bill Beltrone, who heads the "Canadian transition team" and admits that it is one steep learning curve. Now suddenly to such early regional customers, the company responded in a typically positive fashion. The Wal-Mart choir has now been translated into Canada's two official languages.

Executives from the Arkansas-based retail giant, Wal-Mart, are struggling to understand Canada

The Wal-Martians already appear to understand the importance of talking up all the Canadian-made goods that they hope to peddle to Canadian customers. And they frequently affix to the "hundred dollars" being spent on Canadian-made floor tiles and Canadian-made ceiling tiles to sell their network of Canadian stores. The Wal-Mart guys are also eager to share their enthusiasm for a range of distinctly Canadian consumer products which, they find, might even be successfully imported to sister stores in the United States. Yes, indeed, they are actively inquired by a line of air-seekers attached to luxury cars and some daily hockey equipment.

Certainly there is no denying Wal-Mart's formula for success in the United States. That it remains to be seen whether Canadians will relinquish their glossy heritage of elite, aristocratic dilemmas and mounting costs of delicatessen to cheer for everyday low pricing on power tools and meatloaves.

The remains of the day

Small computers are all the rage, but manufacturers are still battling it out in the mainframe market

At least part of that perception is based on performance. With the introduction of personal computers and improved microcomputers in the 1980s, some businesses found that they could do some work on the smaller computers at a fraction of the cost of doing it on the large systems. Desktop computers powered by integrated-circuit microchips are much better suited than main-

frames. When Jim Sauer, the vice-president of technical services at the Toronto-based IBM's unit that competes in the mainframe market, began his not-part-better, it was the only option. In those days, when a large corporation needed to buy or upgrade a computer system, it bought a mainframe—a collection of refrigerator-sized units spread over an entire floor of office space which, at times, was linked to terminals in the bank's offices and branches across Canada. The prices started in the millions. And one supplier dominated the market: International Business Machines Corp. (IBM) of Armonk, N.Y. But since the mid-1980s, mainframe sales have plummeted as companies have shifted to medium-sized microcomputers or networks of personal computers. Smaller manufacturers, including Hitachi, Zenith and Unisys, are now fighting hard against IBM in a shrinking mainframe market. Last month, in a bid to regain lost ground, IBM unveiled a new line of large computers. However, with all the options that buyers like Sauer now have, any mainframe sales represent not the dropping by his office those days faces a tough sell. "I wouldn't say anything we've got those guys where we want them," Sauer, 35, said with a smile. But he added, "We look at a lot more alternatives now."

Even executives at IBM and its competitors concede that the sales prospects for so-called big iron are bleak. However, the market for mainframes is still large enough that they are reluctant simply to abandon it. In IBM's case, the company's mainframe sales totalled \$5.7 billion last year—half the level of 1990, but nothing to sneeze at. And IBM still sells its second-most profitable line of computers, the System/390, on the other hand, while the company's small computer sales continue to increase, mainframe revenues were 22 per cent lower in the first quarter of 1991 compared with the same period a year earlier, and IBM executives expect that trend to continue.

Company chairman Louis Gerstner, the former head of food and tobacco giant R.J.R. Nabors Holdings Corp., who succeeded former chairman John Akers after a boardroom revolt last year, says that IBM must exploit its traditional strengths more effectively to reverse three years of heavy losses. "We still have a long way to go," Gerstner says in a written statement. He will likely elaborate on



Porter: compared with small and medium-sized systems, the costs are not out of whack.

that theme this week when he hosts IBM's annual international shareholders meeting, which this year will be held in Toronto.

Even the word mainframe now has a less than regal air in a industry circle, where large centralized computers are sometimes discussed as lumbering dinosaurs. Dan Porter, IBM Canada's head of a general manager of large-scale computing and storage, said that the company unveiled its new line of mainframes before an audience of 300 customers at a Toronto hotel three weeks ago. "At first, they said things like, 'I don't realize there were others. I thought we were the only ones,'" Porter said. To remove some of the stigma associated with mainframes, Unisys Corp., based in Blue Bell, Pa., now calls its large systems "enterprise servers." But Sauer, manager of corporate strategies for Unisys Canada Inc., "it sounds a little better."

For some small jobs like word processing or analyzing a department's budget, as well as other mainframe models, which are powered by layers of microchips called circuit boards, the small computers do not need to be kept in special cooled rooms, where complex cooling systems regulate temperature.

The compelling needs of banks, insurance companies and other traditional mainframe customers are also changing—and smaller systems are better suited to many of those requirements. Sauer says that the TIO Bank and its made are all installing networks of personal computers in their branches, in part because they "put a freer line on the screen." Employees handling customers' assets, BPO investment strategies, for instance, do not need access to a central computer to store their own basic records with their files. Even a desktop machine that reaches

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BUSINESS

for under \$2,000 can do that with color copiers or graphics. For some larger tasks, network computers are now powerful enough to manipulate huge amounts of data that once only mainframes could handle. Storing just the TD Bank's sprawling mainframe system at a recent Toronto location, Sauer points to a refrigerated unit standing alone. It is a mid-sized computer used for "decision support" functions such as probing the bank's real records to answer specific questions about deposits.

However, there are still some tasks that are simply too large for the smaller systems. For the banks and other users who must maintain and update the combined records of hundreds of thousands of clients instantaneously, a mainframe is the only option. The TD Bank's central mainframe processes more than five million transactions a day from the bank's 565 branches and 3,850 automated teller machines across the country. "If you put that much work in one place, you need power," said Sauer. He added that the bank needs to expand the system's storage capacity by up to 30 per cent every year.

Even if smaller systems could handle the workload most large users have too much time and effort invested in both their mainframe hardware and software to even consider replacing them. "We've got two foot-candies and almost a billion dollars invested in these systems and applications," said Marc Lachance, director of software services for the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. "That's not going to disappear in a year."

As well as that sum of the initial investment over the expected engineering, client and networks of personal computers introduced since the 1980s has added as companies gain more experience with them. Service and replacing a far larger network of small computers can be more time-consuming than managing a single central computer. "Certainly the biggest technology in charge," said Edward Brodus, vice-president of information systems at Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada. "That's very much a challenge to support."

It is a harder to keep files and records consistent if they are spread out, and clients and competitors are trying to corner the clearing market in the huge money market, in part by cutting their wage base work more like smaller companies. The new mainframes that also introduced last month are powered by anywhere from two to 102 microprocessors linked together. It will

be reducing the physical size of the mainframes, the new technology makes it easier for users to custom tailor the power and capacity.

However, the big breakthrough between IBM and its rivals remains price. The companies do not reveal list prices, but IBM's Fortin said that it is common in the industry to compare the cost of processing one million instructions per second (MIPS) for \$100,000 (1.52 per MIPS) for



Banking of an automated teller machine: power

ner in 1989," said Fortin. Now, through a combination of rapidly improving technology and lower prices for components, Fortin said, mainframe systems cost just \$30,000 to \$35,000 per MIPS. Compared with small and mid-sized computers, Fortin said, the costs are not out of whack.

But IBM's mainframe rivals are still big, arguing that they have a cost advantage over IBM. The company has reduced its global staff by more than 15,000 since 1986, including nearly 4,000 at 12,500 jobs in Canada. It plans to eliminate another 25,000 jobs worldwide this year. Unisys Canada's Nicks, 55, who joined the company after taking voluntary retirement from IBM last fall, said that IBM said it had with too many plants and employees during the booming 1980s. Since then, he said, it has dropped out of its manufacturing too long, increasing billions of dollars in restructuring charges. Sleeds added it "it'll be tough for them over the first two to three years."

Despite that kind of brand name, some of the mainframe manufacturers are likely to win over many new users to large computers. And whenever providers will have to make do with profit margins that are significantly smaller than their competitors.

JOHN DAILY

Business NOTES

ALL IN THE FAMILY

An arbitrator hired by New Brunswick's McCain family to resolve a bitter dispute over succession in the family-owned firm said that Wallace McCain, 64, may keep his job as co-chief executive officer. Wallace and his brother Hanson, 66, are locked in a fight over who will control the \$3-billion international food conglomerate, McCain Foods Ltd., upon their retirement. The arbitrator decided that a board resolution that attempted to remove Wallace from his job was invalid.

BUDGETING FOR SUCCESS

The Manitoba government released what is expected to be its last budget before the upcoming provincial election. The budget, which contained \$20 million in new tax breaks and grants for first-time home buyers and renovators, projected a deficit of \$294 million for 1994-1995. Manitoba's accumulated debt is \$14.1 billion. Spending is being cut in most government departments, although public-sector spending is increasing by \$25 million to just over \$6.4 billion.

THE EAGLE HAS LANDED

Well Corp. of Fort Worth, Tex., may pay \$218 million to Inna Corp. of Calgary in exchange for one-third of the Canadian Airlines subsidiary on April 27 in addition to resolving the cash infusion, but has agreed to pay well \$180 million annually for the use of the airline's computerized reservation system. Inna officials estimate that deal will save the airline about \$20 million a year.

HIBERNIA BILL MOUNTS

Preproduction costs for the Hibernia oil megaproject offshore Newfoundland could be as much as \$9 per barrel or \$1 billion over the original \$5.5-billion forecast, according to a recent report. Although the construction of Hibernia, which is a joint venture of Mobil Oil Canada Ltd., Petro-Canada, Chevron Canada Resources Ltd., Murphy Oil Co. Ltd., and the federal government, has been plagued with engineering and construction delays, it is expected to begin producing oil in 1993.

RETAIL RECOVERY

Canadian retail sales increased by 2.5 per cent to \$119.4 billion in February, according to Statistics Canada. It was the fourth consecutive month of improved retail figures and followed a 1.1 per cent increase in January. Analysts note the star performance, noting about a 1.2 per cent to \$6 billion. Department store sales were up for the eighth consecutive month in February, with an increase of 2.2 per cent.



AGAINST THE WALL: Journalist Conrad Black, who testified before an Australian Senate inquiry into his 1991 purchase of control in John Fairfax Pty. Ltd. (Black denounced former Australian prime minister Robert Hawke, calling that Hawke's suggestion that control of Fairfax Media be transferred to the public ownership restrictions in return for better coverage in the Fairfax papers is "a degradation of every office he [Hawke] has held.")

Whither Canadian wheat?

After months of threats and negotiations, the United States has moved to impose restrictive tariffs on exports of Canadian wheat and barley. The action has been taken under Article 28 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which allows importers to adjust tariffs that have consistently set too low. The GATT provision now requires 90 days of bilateral negotiations, and Canada will have the right under world trade rules to seek compensation. Although U.S. Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy said that he would like to "keep this as civil as I can," Ottawa has already threatened American cereals, wine, grains and mushrooms for possible trade retaliation.

U.S. farm lobbyists allege that Canada will capture 40 per cent of the U.S. durum market this year because of unfair trade transportation subsidies and because the Canadian Wheat Board system allows Canadian farmers to set export prices charged by American farmers. They also allege that Ottawa is protecting Canadian producers of rye, poultry, dry beans and peanut products with high tariffs. For their part, Canadian trade officials claim that Canadian wheat exports have steadily increased because of flooding across the Midwest in U.S. wheat last year and because Washington encourages U.S. wheat farmers to export grain to such countries as Turkey with export subsidy programs of its own. The Canadian stance is supported by such major North American food processors as Borden's General Foods, which makes pasta with Canadian durum wheat.

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THE NATION'S BUSINESS



First Nations are on the business warpath

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Indians have always been the ghosts of Canadian history. The original First Nations were not conquered like the American Sioux or, but for Newfoundland's once proud Beothicks, massacred like the Anishinabew. Still, their lives and spirits were torn apart by the arrival of the white man. They became like the Weribs in the telling phrase of writer Owen Thomas, "a people deeply wounded in their minds." They spoke much history but were very little, long without their hallowed oral traditions which depended on tribal memories and sustaining myths. By default, they showed early white historians to treat them as a backdrop, an offstage backdrop cut far removed from the local vegetation and animal life—no aboriginal Greek chorus silently bewailing their fate.

All that died changed very much until this parliamentary session's declaration, by the Clinton government, that it was unilaterally recognizing the aboriginal inherent right of self-government. Once that process is completed, wherever good or evil befalls Canada's 553 band status Indians, the responsibility, for the first time, will be theirs. That evolution will be guided by Iain Goaded, a 45-year-old Mohawk from the Kahnawake reserve near Montreal who was appointed deputy minister of Indian Affairs, 35 months ago. His assignment is to preside over the dissolution of his department, a task he is fulfilling with courage born of anger justifiably caused by some of the government's past pernicious ways.

"I'm a Mohawk from Kahnawake. I consider Montreal a suburb of our reserve," he told me in a recent interview. "If I had my druthers, my department would match much faster than the current timetable, but you don't simply take away without having some replacement or transitional civil rights between government and aboriginal people. Seven years ago, the department had a complement of 6,000 today 3,000 and there will be even more reductions. As a result, 80 per cent of my budget is transferred directly by

First Nations but that direct transfer account ability is being lost. We're not proposing to just hand out \$5 billion [the current Indian Affairs budget] without some working structures, but it will be the recurring conversations that become responsible for doing the proper accounting."

Goaded is sensitive to charges that the aboriginals are too fractious in dealing with others, distrustful or capricious. "Heh," he says, "we Mohawks were part of the Iroquois Confederacy which once operated a highly sophisticated system of trading and governance across the continent. Canadians should not be fearful of visits to the barrens. They should appreciate the wide talking of aboriginal self-government based on laws quite different from those we currently have—but always in the Canadian, not a sovereign, context. The Indian people have a lot of confidence in Canada; they built this country and are not prepared to chip away at its basic foundation. Self-government will include certain prominent laws plus a mixture of federal-type legislation and some municipal regulations. They laws will obey their culture."

John Watson, Indian Affairs' director general for British Columbia, believes that

Big commercial projects are under way on the reserves as native leaders prepare for imminent self-government

Canadian businessmen are missing out by not trying to do business with the aboriginals. "They'll take 10 or 20 trips into China to set up contacts and study how business is done, but would never think of investing the same effort in trying to deal with First Nations people," he told me. "Yet it's necessary because there's a century of distrust to overcome. Canadian society needs to make people through romantic and romantic ways more stereotypes, yet a number of First Nations people are great entrepreneurs and their leaders are just as interested in the best interest of their people as white politicians. In the northwest, the Hong Kong trade of Canada is taking advantage of the situation, while many others haven't yet recognized the potential that exists."

The bank's Indian activities are directed by Ron Drexel, its Vancouver-based commercial banking vice-president, whose dry wit and resulting of Ottawa bureaucrats have earned him many admirers. First Nations leaders also appreciate that unlike other Canadian banks which have mostly hired Indian Indians to head their aboriginal financing departments the Hong Kong mortgage to be in the forefront of the mortgage industry. Drexel is currently involved in the financing of a "It's a perfectly large business," he says, "and it's going to happen very quickly. The native people are beginning to receive well-deserved social and economic opportunities."

As well as dealing with a head in Goaded, a group of Indian-owned 1,000 St. James and the financing of a 500-bed nursing and apartment complex for the Vancouver First Nations, Drexel's greatest success has been working with Leonard George, chief of the Burnaby (Cowichan) band, near Vancouver. A self-driving man already operating on the reserve, and 30 lodges, the first in a three-phase development, have been completed and sold. George is now working on plans to build a large hockey rink and a film studio (he is the son of the late film star Dan George) on the reserve land. Because of his ability to assess and anticipate Indian demands, he has become a significant spokesman for the benefits of self-government.

"There's an opportunity to develop a real business situation between the two nations," he told me. "Because the very act of sitting over one's own affairs can create a huge potential cash flow near the big cities where it's badly needed. Whether we do on our reserves, whether it's manufacturing, building houses or even growing the money we develop a going to stay right within the area."

George is understandably alarmed on the issue of self-government, pointing out that his people don't want to be excluded from a chance to run their own affairs, even if they make mistakes. "Some people feel they might be making a deal with our companies," he said. "But once we share our own information, they'll be far less bureaucratic than Ottawa ever was. Nobody appreciates such an advantage better than us. We had to survive 125 years of the oppression of our society."

CONCORDE

Japan's top sumo wrestlers weigh more than 300 pounds, with waists measuring up to 70 inches. In fact, some contend they are responsible for that nation's shortage of space. But with 9,215,430 square kilometres of land, there's no shortage of space here in



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BODY OBSESSION

Clud in T-shirts and sweat pants or skin-tight spandex, they break into rhythmic jumping jacks, bouncing and flapping like acrobats at boot camp. In a slightly malodorous room across the hall, men and women pedal stationary bicycles as labor on rowing machines, compartmentalized to calculate the calories burned with each stroke—only after all chocolate ends down, another to go. Others spread on benches, strapping against polio bars with stacks of weights, or hoist barbells as they study themselves shamelessly in floor-to-ceiling mirrors, which, at the critical eye of the beholder, are not always kind.

It is a uniquely late-20th-century ritual, this noon-hour workout, and the temple is any health club in any Canadian city. Devotees sweat and quest for healthy hearts and lungs, for flat stomachs and firm buttocks, for granite biceps and chiseled pectorals. In the locker rooms, at bath's end, their strip-and-shower and massage themselves for the afternoon at the office. A few women scum a bit unco, wrapping towels conspicuously around their bodies, or changing balconies behind the backdoor. A few men, reliable reports indicate, seem to linger a tad long, with many a shared oil clinging as they shave in front of the washroom mirror. The selfless

shower strikers and the prevailing pre-cocked, and everyone is between, tangled in a bubble over form and function.

Seriousness seeps in fast approaching, and across the country the light sweat lit is heating up. Who can resist those two words promising "More of

called a conspiracy by the diet, cosmetic and plastic-surgery industries to keep women self-conscious and in their place. Now, the National Association to Advance Fat Acceptance, which has about 3,000 members, including 180 in Canada, has designated May 5 as International No Diet Day, urging people to patronize diet or weight-loss surgery establishments, find the hungry and enjoy a hearty meal. And organizations like Toronto's Eating Disorder Information Centre have been running TV advertisements decrying society's preoccupation with dieting and warning about the dangers of yo-yo dieting.

In the United States, accordingly, the Federal Trade Commission targeted the five largest mainstream commercial diet companies last fall. The FTC alleged, among other things, that the firms engaged in deceptive advertising by making unbalanced weight-loss and weight-maintenance claims. Three of the companies—Diet Center, Physicians' Weight Loss Centers and Nutri/System—agreed to settle with the FTC by signing consent agreements, while three are not admissions of wrongdoing, they do require companies to explain that weight-loss testimonials may not reflect what every client can expect to achieve. Two months, Weight Watchers International and Jenny Craig chose to litigate the FTC charges. Responding to the allegations, Marygrove Nich, southern Ontario general manager for Wolcott (Eastern) Canada Ltd., which owns seven Weight Watchers franchises in Eastern Canada, says "False advertising has not been the way we've built our business."

In fact, overhyped studies about the merits of dieting can seem contradictory. And the issue is further muddled by Ellen de Souza Prenter, the newly shy, two-cropped author of *Stop the Dieting!* (25 weeks on the New York Times bestseller list), which rebuts the

and," or the women's magazines belching the latest slimming plans? "A better body, dam!" trumpets Glossier, with an eight-week work-out program in its May issue. *Men's* magazine's recent cover story: "Fitness 20-40: being carefree down." In a *Time* magazine's advice column last week, 36 days just did not seem long enough. "Now that spring is here again, I am terrified," wrote one desperate youth. "At this time, I panic about my weight!" And while women try to live up to the impossible standards set by such super models as skinny Kate Moss and curvy Claudia Schiffer, men confront the hard-body images of action-hers Sylvester Stallone and underwear rapper Marley Marl. In fact, about 33,000 Canadian youths—mostly young men—now take muscle-building steroids, a growing proportion of these purely cosmetic purposes (page 55).

Exercise is always healthy. But is all that focus on body image healthy, too? A vocal anti-diet movement—made up of self-conscious adolescents, feminists and many health professionals—is increasingly saying, "No." American feminist author Naomi Wolf helped ignite the movement with her 1990 book *The Beauty Myth*, an attack on what she

In an era of waif-like models and beefy heroes, a vocal anti-diet movement is urging people to set realistic goals

BY MARY NEMETH

dictated girls—even among doctors. Crash diets are out of style, too, as images, medicine, exercise and realistic weight loss can be. "I think there's a quiet revolution—a lot of women aren't buying into that weight thing anymore," says Mary, a 35-year-old mother and part-time legal researcher in Toronto who asked that her last name not be published. Mary joined Weight Watchers after the birth of her third child, when she weighed 275 pounds. "But I want to have a healthy eating style—I'm trying not to focus on the weight aspect anymore," she says. "When I was 20 or 30 years old, I kept my weight at 115 to 120 lbs. But I know when a woman's it was, I never ate. Now, I don't care if I see that side of 160 again."

In fact, even among young women—the group most likely to be ob-

diet and exercise industries even as it offers up its own advice on how to get fit. What is indisputable, however, is the seriousness of the issue. In nationwide cases, experts say, an obsession with body image may be a factor in such eating disorders as anorexia nervosa (page 50). And the most common reason women simply feel bad about their bodies—an estimated 90 per cent, according to the Eating Disorder Information Centre.

Yet as the battle over body image

rages, the anti-diet forces are making gains—over among doctors. Crash diets are out of style, too, as images, medicine, exercise and realistic weight loss can be. "I think there's a quiet revolution—a lot of women aren't buying into that weight thing anymore," says Mary, a 35-year-old mother and part-time legal researcher in Toronto who asked that her last name not be published. Mary joined Weight Watchers after the birth of her third child, when she weighed 275 pounds. "But I want to have a healthy eating style—I'm trying not to focus on the weight aspect anymore," she says. "When I was 20 or 30 years old, I kept my weight at 115 to 120 lbs. But I know when a woman's it was, I never ate. Now, I don't care if I see that side of 160 again."

In fact, even among young women—the group most likely to be ob-

seemed about the same—there has been a dramatic shift. Canada's latest Health Promotion Survey found that 28 per cent of women aged 20 to 24 were underweight for their height in 1998; down from 42 per cent in 1986. As well, a survey by Toronto-based Market Facts of Canada Ltd. found that in 1994 Canadians were slightly less likely to be concerned about how many calories they consume each day than they were in 1988, but that they were more likely to avoid high-fat foods, eat high-fiber foods and exercise regularly. At Toronto's World's Biggest Bookstore, general manager Ben Givner reports 32 feet of shelves is devoted to diet books and more than 46 per cent of those are of the healthy lifestyle, low-fat/high-fiber variety. Five years ago, he says, at least 75 per cent were the bed-diet type.

Statistics Canada, meanwhile, reports that Canada now spent \$321 million on health clubs and recreation associations in 1992, up from \$217 million in 1988. New Year's resolutions had a rash on fitness clubs in January, and cold weather brings another group of newcomers indoors in September. says Norina Jovin Hagg, director of health and fitness at the Calgary YMCA. The other peak period is April, when the countdown to summer season brings in new women members. "Having to shed our clothes and realizing that our bodies will be more visible is a motivating factor," says Hagg. "But we prefer that people work out with health and well-being as their body image. Once people gain, we try to change that motivation in health."

When she was in her 20s, King used to diet, and even took diet pills. Gradually, though, she grew comfortable with her weight—more comfortable than the women at some of the health clubs she tried. "The first thing they say is, 'Oh, you want to lose weight,'" she says. "And they are absolutely shocked when you say, 'No, not particularly.'" Now 49 and a featured writer at Vancouver's sleek glossy of style, she and athlete the In Good Forts fitness class for heavier women at the Vancouver YMCA. "I lift weights. I do aerobics," says King. "I'm in very good shape. Not for a fat lady—no very good shape, period."

While such changes are proliferating, and the crash diet phenomenon may be coming, it is not to say. Robynne Moore and Jovita Neri are unlikely to eat the rice. The popularity of supermodel Miss—super slim, over five feet, seven inches and under 120 lbs—is testimony to that, but live

with the new thinking about dieting. People magazine named Moore to put some meat on her bones in a recent issue dedicated to "diet women and sinners of the year." But the magazine also printed actress Rescuer Anneke and co-writer George Clooney for shedding weight—and child-artist's father Andrew for gaining 30 lbs. The shape and weight of athletes—so conspicuously recorded as official programs—is also subject for public debate. Blue Jays general manager Ed Lachuk commented on the difficulty he had finding lawyer first baseman Derenzo Martin, despite his strong on-field performance. "He's not a real apologetic player," Glick said, reporters, after finally and apologetically came to the Chicago White Sox in March. "He doesn't have a real good body. He's not impressive."

Despite the gains of the editorial movement, most Canadians would still like to lose weight: 75 per cent of all women and half of all men, according to the Health Promotion Survey. And relatively few of them actually need to worry, medical professionals say. Statistics Canada reported this month that about one in four adult Canadians are at risk of developing health problems because they weigh too much. But the medical community is also concerned that 35 per cent of our midweight women, and right per cent of those who are underweight, still want to shed pounds. That, fewer young women are underweight now, says Con Lynn King, president of the Ottawa-based Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute and one of the authors of the Health Promotion Survey. "But I wouldn't go up and say the latter's way."

Of course, there are plenty of social imperatives for being thin. A study published in *The New England Journal of Medicine* last fall estimated 14,000 randomly selected people over a seven-year period in the 1980s. It found that overweight men lost 11 per cent less likely to marry than their normal weight counterparts. Women were 30 per cent less likely to marry and 10 per cent more likely to live in poverty, and their household incomes were, on average, \$2,255 lower.

The students at Riverside High School in Toronto do not need a medical journal to tell them what they already know: the pressure to be thin, especially as teenage girls, is often overwhelming. Biting in a 10th grader's office over lunch hour, five attractive girls aged 16 to 20 blame the ubiquitous images of

ovoid models and actors, as well as comments from peers and siblings. Friends will not say, "You're fat," says Shari Napolitano, 17. "But they might say, 'Look at that girl, she's so big.' I look and I think, 'What are they saying about me?'"

Two of the girls say they tend to waste themselves for three or four days at a time, eating frequent tiny snacks. "People said it would shrink your stomach," explains Tiffany Skelton, 16. She finally quit fasting after she started. And all five have participated in scenarios about body image or related issues. "I think things are changing," says Annelle Skelton-Bright, 18. "I don't care any more what you say to me." And when Taylor says that she would lose a few pounds if she were a boy, Eliza Taylor is quick to disagree. "That's a disgusting thing to say. Women are ugly when we have meat on our bones," she insists. Still, Taylor, 18, concedes: "It's hard when you're internally losing something and your heart wants to conform to social pressure. It's a conflict within yourself."

Society's ideal image, of course, comes from culture to culture, from generation to generation. Women were expected to emulate the soap-soaked, powdered look as centuries past, then the dangerous curves of Marilyn Monroe and Jayne Mansfield and later the boyish figure of 1950s model Twiggy. The current crop of magazine models is the single model Anna Nicole Smith, the ideal, says Dr. Robert Whitfield, director of inpatient eating disorders at the Toronto Hospital, are women who lose a "fatally fat figure" except for large breasts, which is physiologically impossible.

Men don't have it easy, either. Men's magazines feature a growing number of articles on body image and the benefits of healthy living. And the bare male torso has become an advertising staple. The massively muscled Arnold Schwarzenegger-style action hero

is a stark contrast to past icons—in the 1950s, even in the more recent, Johnny Weissmuller had a relatively smooth build.

Richard Gratus, a professor of communications at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C., notes that at the turn of the century, images of muscular, athletic young men co-existed with images of portly older men. "There was a sign of difference in the tone of the men's bodies," he says. As late as the 1960s, adult men did not seem overly concerned with having an athletic body. "The idea of my father being involved in competitive sports as an adult is mind boggling," says Gratus. "It would so much have occurred to him that being fit to the moon. And he wasn't concerned about the look of his body in the way people are now. He would put himself and say, 'Gee, I'm packing on a few too many pounds here.' But it was done very informally, lazily."

Bodybuilders need to be considered narcissistic, adds Gratus. It was still self-image building for strength, rather than appearance, began catching on with football players and other athletes in the late



Rescuer Moore

Twigg

Anna Nicole Smith

Rubenesque circa 1635

Corsets of the past

The 1930s man

Prestige Hollywood

Slender Sixties

Beauty in the Nineties

Today, there is a wide variety among celebrated beauties—but increased pressure to live up to often impossible standards.



Rubens' Venus and Adonis



A tightly cinched waist



Marilyn Monroe



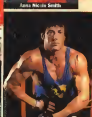
Twigg



Marilyn Monroe



Kevin Costner



Sylvester Stallone

For women, ideal body shapes have been as changeable as fashion, from the Rubenesque curve to the stick figure of Twiggy. For men, rippling muscles have only recently gone mainstream—even Tarzan had a relatively smooth build.

1980s that it gained respectability. At the same time professional sports were winning ever wider television audiences, and the athletes themselves were earning ever greater salaries and social status. And then along came Schwarzenegger—the Mr. Olympia winner—who, in the surprise 1976 hit movie *Pumping Iron*—who, Gronow says, “took that body image to the culture of popular culture.” There is still a wide variety among celebrated adult male body images, he says. “For every Mike Hogan,” notes Gronow, “there is a Jean-Luc Picard”—the less muscular captain in *Trek*. The *Not Goodenough* film, Gronow adds, “What’s new is that the gym-bro body has gained a legitimacy it never had before.”

Of course, even back when puberty was far more innocent, overweight boys suffered schoolyard teasing. “Big people are teased differently,” says Steven O’Neil, 36, who grew up in Halifax and now lives in his wife and son in Lunenburg Island off Prince Edward Island. “When I was a kid,” says O’Neil, “you’d get rolled all kinds of names—people can be cruel. It was hard and sometimes it hurt.” O’Neil says that he had enough self-confidence to shrug much of it off, but he has occasional anxious moments about weight and his past childhood. “When you’re a big guy, people just want to give you labor jobs, they don’t think you can do anything else,” says O’Neil, who is now armed, played but hopes to find work with the fire-link project to rebuild Prince Edward Island with the sea and. “It is hard to find an good about yourself.” Let’s see if you don’t see an easy big people selling small on television.

Stephan, a 39-year-old Toronto actor, knows about this. He was 300 pounds when he played Weighty Wilbur in two months ago. He ate 100 pounds and was trying to lose another 20. “There is no reason I couldn’t lose ten pounds in one summer,” says Stephan, who asked that his last name not be used. “But it’s not you see any other actor’s loss. I guess that’s where a lot of the pressure on men comes from—I see it in all the jobs I don’t get.”

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Other researchers suggest that severely restricting calorie intake could actually slow down the metabolism, making weight loss increasingly difficult over time, and spending on weight gain after the diet.



Map: I lift weights, I do aerobics, I'm in very good shape. Not for a fat lady—I'm in good shape, period.

And some new argue that each individual has a genetically coded set point that determines weight—and that some people's set point happens to be far heavier than the norm. If that theory, dining not even exercise cannot significantly and permanently alter a person's pre-set weight.

On the other side of the debate are physicians who continue to argue actively overweight people are at risk to lose weight loss and exercise plans. While some agree that says dieting may be detrimental, they insist that being obese is worse. “There clearly are statistical population relationships between obesity and degenerative diseases. We heart disease, like diabetes,” says Dr. Paul Peches, director of clinical nutrition at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children. “Being fat is not good for your health.” True, Peches says, “obesity runs in families.” But research indicates that fewer children and adults are 25 to 30 per cent more than normal-weight people of the same gender, age and height. And even if obesity is genetically determined, he says, it should be fought with an integrated approach that includes behavior modification, counseling and reducing calorie intake to a normal level. Some comprehensive weight loss programs, says Peches, have shown 30 to 40 per cent success rates.

Not surprisingly, that view is echoed by diet companies. Jenny Craig, co-founder of the Diet Plan, Calif.-based Jenny Craig, Inc., maintains that her company offers a program of long-term weight management, not a diet. And, she says, “the underlying concern of often lists to address the health risks related to obesity.” Weight Watchers’ Nem argues that not fighting obesity because it is genetically determined “reaches a point where it’s no more.” At the same time, she claims, people must be realistic. “We can’t reach 180 pounds—for a week,” she says. “For us a goal weight is something that someone can maintain for a lifetime.”

Of all the industries involved in losing body image, none has come under more intense fire than cosmetic plastic surgery—especially surgery involving synthetic breast implants. More than 150,000 Canadian women have received the devices in the past 30 years. 60 per cent of them for cosmetic reasons. Two years ago, in both the United States and Canada, there were more than 100,000 implants filled with silicone oil following numerous complaints and lawsuits, alleging that the devices can rupture and cause autoimmune diseases. But critics contend that, safely enough, all kinds of cosmetic surgery, including silicone-filled breast implants, tummy tucks and liposuction—as well as new procedures involving implants for nose—are implanted solutions to overblown body-image problems.

Dr. Lloyd Carlson, director of the Cosmetic Surgery Hospital in Woodbridge, Ont., recalls appearing on a TV talk show when the host also a medical doctor challenged him to publicly accept his hospital bills for such invasive surgery “when others are waiting for heart surgery.” “You are taking care of your patients and I am taking care of mine,” Carlson responded. “I have a scalpel and I’m creating a surgery of imagination.”

Carlson insists that he tells people with low self-esteem not to plastic surgery. Most of his patients know what they want and are well informed, he says, “but they hear what they see in the mirror.” A typical patient is a 35-year-old woman with a couple of children who wants to wear a bikini again without embarrassment. “I got her back what she lost and she is ecstatic,” he says. But a growing proportion of patients are over 40 per cent of the 1.5 million people last year, up from about 10 per cent in 1980. “Our society is becoming more image conscious,”

says Carlson. “People want to improve their bodies, thereby improving their inner selves.”

Last October, Laura, 42, a widow who runs a small marketing business from her suburban Toronto home, underwent extensive body contouring at Cadogan Cosmetic Surgery Hospital. Laura, who spoke on condition that her last name not be published, had loose skin on her waist, stomach, thighs, buttocks, calves and ankles. She also lost about eight pounds through dieting. Before the cosmetic surgery, she was a size 14 above the waist and a size 14 below; now she is a straight size 10. “For always been heavy on the legs and arms,” says Laura. “I really bothered me all my life. It was not so security accepting.” Now, she says, “I feel better about myself. But not so secure about my life. As for critics who say people should accept their bodies as they are, ‘that’s fine,’ says Laura, “if you can accept it and are back-stroke enough.” But, she adds, “if your self-image is suffering and if you’re doing it for yourself and not someone else, then you should do it.”

Ultimately, of course, a great deal of personal and social factors contribute to any individual decision about dieting and plastic surgery. Dieting and bodybuilding. Virtually no one would consider possible looking about losing too fat, slim, short, tall, big, light or fat-shouldered. No one can completely ignore the fashionable shapes of a Schider or a Stallone, nor stop the cruel generation of images from invading their pockets. But it is worth noting that, generally speaking, people are their own harshest judges—and the only ones who can grant themselves a reprieve.

NEW SPURRY DOVE, ILLUSTRATION BY TONYA JONAS FOR THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

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Buttock dermoplasty
Reduces a hanging buttock, usually by removing skin across the top and pulling up the rest.
\$3,000 to \$6,000

Medial thigh dermoplasty
Removes loose and sagging skin in the upper portion of the inner thigh.
\$2,000 to \$4,000

Testicular implants
Solid silicone implants are inserted into the scrotum.
\$2,000

Liposuction
Fat can be surgically removed from many parts of the body, including the outer thighs, the waist, shoulders, knees, elbows and ankles.
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Phalloplasty
Lengthening the penile cutting increases that size in the pubic bone (\$3,000), or thickening it with fat pulled from the patient's abdomen or buttocks.
\$1,200

Cal Augmentation
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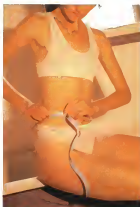
The starvation demons

The fear of becoming fat tortures hundreds

She sprawls on the couch, talking about this and that—her clothes in parentheses: a recent arriving assignment for a local dramatic newspaper—but Jenna is almost 20-year-old, eating pills, plotting their lives. For her, the self-will of the academic career she has been compelled to sit alone has become the challenge because she has a debilitating and potentially deadly ailment. Last December, Jenna, who requested anonymity, left suicidal and went to Vancouver's St. Paul's Hospital. At the time, her index, she weighed 95 pounds—half was cerebral she had eaten too much. She was diagnosed as having anorexia nervosa, a disorder in which you're people, mostly women, starve themselves. Jenna now realizes that she wasn't overeating, but she still wrestles with her demons. "I just don't want to eat," says Jenna. "My big concern is that I spent three years trying to lose weight, and by making this going to get [it all back on or a small]."

Anorexia nervosa is a tough opponent. It is characterized not only by extreme weight loss and a refusal to eat, but also by a distorted view of weight—often by low self-esteem, distorted body image and a failure to recognize how serious the condition is. Anorexia typically weighs less than 85 per cent of the normal minimum for their age and height and 95 per cent of them are female. Eating disorders are not in affliction of middle-class women chasing physical perfection. Says Peggy Claessens, program director at Minnesota Consulting Center in Victoria: "This is not about vanity."

But it is, in part, a reaction to the mass body-worshippers of commercial television and the fitness and travel industries. Vito Sery, a clinical nurse specialist at St. Paul's clinic, says people with eating disorders often have low self-esteem and find it difficult to be accepted. And while anorexia nervosa is not strictly about body image, the anorexic's goals put forward by popular culture can become an embroiled factor for already troubled people. As an individual of low perspective the imagery of Western culture has been, says Sery, eating disorders have been largely an emergence to societies where they were once uncommon, such as Jenna



An anorexic: low self-esteem, distorted body image and a failure to recognize just how serious the condition is

"There is support for that indictment of our best life. Dr. Paul Garfield of Toronto's Clarke Institute of Psychiatry, an expert in eating disorders, says the disorder may stem as a culture where there is pressure to meet an unrealistic body size." If society should become less preoccupied with how women look, says Garfield, the disorders might well become less prevalent. "And if women are expected to be less [thin]," he adds, "I think we'll see the impact." After an increase in the 1970s and 1980s, Garfield says the incidence of eating disorders has leveled off. Even so, about one to one-and-a-half per cent of young women have serious cases of bulimia (image-eating alternating with purging by vomiting or laxatives) and another less than one per cent have anorexia nervosa.

As for Jenna, her plight is not about statistics but about memories, many of them painful. Naturally slim she reached where she studied and was game-wrecked to find herself weighing 120 pounds by the end of her senior year in high school. "I always felt rejected and hurt. I had extreme feelings that I felt wasn't right and I found that when I wasn't eating, I didn't feel them." So Jenna a year of eating less and exercising strenuously. "Then there came a point where I stopped eating and I did not anything. I purged. I never thought not eating was normal. I actually felt healthier." After leaving the hospital, Jenna says, "those overwhelming feelings started coming back," so she once again stopped eating. Her parents and the group at St. Paul's have offered support. "Not eating is just a way of numbing out your feelings," Jenna acknowledges. "If you're too busy thinking about calories and food, you don't have time to think about other issues like rejection and anxiety and anger."

Those emotional issues are widely shared by anorexics. Sherry, who also requested anonymity by her own words left at her three-month outpatient program at St. Paul's. She now says that becoming obsessed with food, weight and body image was a way to avoid dealing with more subtle problems: a lack of motivation and a loss of interest and disappointment. Having anorexia, she claims, "is like living in a fake world. When you're not eating you feel like you're running away from whatever it is and staying ahead of the game. Like drugs it's a different way to cope."

For Madeline Strick, 23, barely problems were resolved, likely played a part in her lengthy battle with anorexia and bulimia. She spent eight months in a women's centre in Calgary, where her weight dropped to 85 pounds. She attempted suicide by overdosing on pills. After moving to Victoria, she sought counselling. "I started to enjoy everything too much not to want to get better." Now a student at Emily Carr College of Art and Design in Vancouver, Strick has been in recovery at almost two years.

Across the country, hundreds of women are trapped by an illness that rips them with distress while it destroys their bodies. Hundreds of others, like Jenna, are trying to break free. "I've hit a real wall," she says, "but I want to face everything that I'm feeling." For anorexics, that is the road to freedom.

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Biceps in a bottle

Teenagers turn to steroids to build muscles

It is the new norm. The state-of-the-art physique is displayed on everything from billboards and television shows to discount videos and the fashion pages of teen magazines. He is young and muscular, but achieves the steel-belted-radiator-appearance of competitive body builders. His is the lean and hungry "cut" look as coveted by Mike Tyson, the super-tanned Calvin Klien model. Bulging triceps, chiseled chest and washboard stomach are his defining accessories, simply exposed over form-fitting gear. As portrayed in pop culture, the new man is fearless and nightmarish. His hard body is a menace to women and a threat to other men. And that is precisely what a lot of teenage boys want. But their bodies are still developing, so the only quick way to achieve that ideal look is by turning to anabolic steroids to get what nature did not supply. "You see a person in high school who is big—has popped into the curl in the locker, the swim—and you know he's on it," says a teenage steroid user who asks to be called Joe. "He's good."



Pumped up willing to risk the dangerous side effects to impress women and intimidate other men

Tom (not his real name) agrees. A decent student and good athlete, he began weight training to keep fit after breaking his leg. He liked how it made him look, he says. "It wasted more time, faster." Last summer, encouraged by a training partner, he began taking steroids, both in pill form and by injection into the muscles of his backside. When school resumed in September, he says, "I just a huge response. From now and girls I was sort of shocked at first, but after a while, I began to like it." He found, however, that when he went off the drugs he lost weight rapidly—much like you suspect this Johnson did when he stopped his own steroid use. Deeply depressed, Tom would buy more and begin another cycle. "You might be able to change the physical side-effects in a long time if you know what you're doing," he says. "But you can't avoid what steroids do to your head."

Tom and others like him confirm that in part, their body image obsessions is a response to the depiction of men as sex objects in mainstream media. "Kids see the well-built guys on TV getting the girls and the respect from the guys," says Tom. "and they want that, too." But in their mind to look great, steroid users risk a far worse fate than a skinny body. Steroids use

excessively leads to prolife outbreaks of acne on the upper back, baldness, shriveled testicles, reduced sexual drive, heart disease, a poorly liver and depression. Prolonged abuse can cause heart and liver disorders, growth of tumors and damage to the endocrine system. Just as dangerous are what users call "roid rage." "Four whole steroid changes," says Joe. "You go from an intelligent, steroid guy to someone who resorts to beating people up if they don't agree with you. It's totally stupid and unstable and very aggressive."

Furthermore, steroid users don't realize that a large percentage of black-market steroids are not what other substances to improve their profiles, says Vancouver-based JASON Coast. Keith Penrice, is a man in a Vancouver dealer's basement. March, members of France's detachment seized liquid anabolic steroids that were mixed with Armer All, a compound used to share car dashboards. Metropolitan Toronto police Sgt. Simon Kyriakou says that the vast majority of users do not consult physicians, and instead rely on information from people in the gym. "Like any type of street-level drug, steroids get cut every time they change hands," Kyriakou says. "A lot of these kids are injecting themselves with chemicals that are even worse than the steroids."

Starting out, of course, young users see only the benefits. "To be at a club or something and no one would stare with me," Tom says. "And girls are more friendly—I get more dates." But that high can be short-lived. Joe stopped taking the drugs because he could no longer work out after actually injuring his shoulder. Now 19 and getting ready to begin university, he says he has gained perspective. "If I hadn't had the steroid perspective, 'If I hadn't had the steroid perspective, I would probably still be taking them now," he says. But that could just as easily have kept him on the road to self-destruction. I mean, would they find the deal of a heart attack in his dorm room some day, with a needle sticking out of my ass? I don't know." He is glad, he says, that he never found out.

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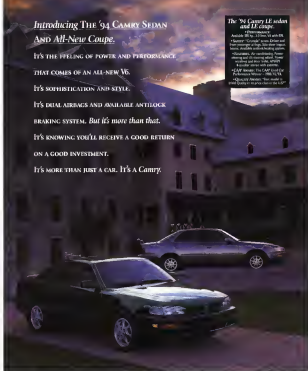
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watched *The Trouble with Eden* and that the boy's behavior is typical of badly abused children. He has been caught shoplifting, smoking and drinking money from his parents and has been suspended from school for unprovoked attacks on classmates. In one particularly harrowing moment captured on camera, Mike and Karen tell Eden that he is no longer a member of the family, that he cannot share their house or participate in family vacations. They don't care whether he goes to school or whether he comes home at night, they tell him. Mike ends another lecture by swearing at Eden and calling him a "hard case," then screaming, "If you don't like it, then the f— go!"

Ironically, the boys were made while Mike and Karen, who in more recent interviews clearly recognize their shortcomings, were attending parenting classes as a little effort to improve their skills. Barbara Burrows, who runs a counseling service called Twin Eye Parenting in Burlington, says that most people can find the source of their own anger and frustration as parents in childhood events. One young mother who became intensely enraged when her two-year-old son pushed over his little sister emotionally recalled being bullied by her older brother, Burrows said. "She was very, very angry at her brother as a child but it was buried and forgotten," said Burrows.

"When her son gave her daughter a shove, it was like a replay from her childhood and she wanted to throttle her son."

Some publicly funded social agencies have only recently begun offering parenting courses as a means of reaching the broader possible audience at a time when budgets



Mike and Karen, attending parenting classes to improve their skills

are being cut. Counsellors said that the Charlotte-McMurray Child and Family Centre runs a 30- to 14-week program aimed at parents who are in the early stages of troublesome relationships with their children. He said that the objective is to prevent the

conflict from deepening to the point where a family needs individual counselling. Parents discuss their problems in support groups, watch videos on parenting skills and try to develop solutions to recurring conflicts. "Our professional resources are stretching each year," said Cunningham.

"Even for families seeking help, the resources are very scarce."

Unfortunately, the financial and human resources required to coordinate child abuse are being cut at a time when the scope of the problem is becoming more apparent. Coldoff and many other psychologists believe that sexual and physical abuse are rampant in society, and *rebel* shows it even more convincingly. Some experts said that the most disturbing aspect of the 5th annual documentary was that almost all parents will see something of themselves in Mike and Karen. "There's a little bit of darkness in all of us," said Burrows. "We all have those moments of rage." All that

separate the good parents from abusive parents, they say, is the frequency and the severity of the rage—and the ability to deal with it without inflicting damage on the child. It is a shift that CAG's website will want to see in Mike and Karen before they can consider returning two children to their care.

DARCY JENSH

PEOPLE

A family passion

While growing up in a musical family in Montreal, **Christine Ricci** recalls, she "was the one that was supposed to be an accountant or a doctor." And with a mother and father who both taught music, she was reluctant to express her passion for the arts. "I never said to my parents that I had music or wanted to get into music," says 20-year-old Ricci, who says the lead in the Canadian Opera Company's recent production of



Ricci when her parents found out "they fell on the floor"

Puccini's classic *Madama Butterfly* in Toronto. "I was almost ashamed, as a teenager, to say 'Mom, Dad, I want to do the same thing as you.' As a teenager, you don't want them to know that." But since revealing her ambition to her parents about 15 years ago—"They fell on the floor," she says with a laugh—Ricci has become a strong voice among the new generation of talented Canadian singers. And her passion is beyond music, as anyone who sees her onstage can attest. "My first priority, when I study a character, is to feel things first," Ricci says. "We there to share things with people, to communicate my love for music and itself, people. Otherwise, better to stay home."

Kiss and make up

They aired their tussled past on at the 1989 World Series in Oakland, Calif. Last week, **Roseanne** and **Don Aronoff** aired their first family. The recent split and reconciliation—between Hollywood's groutiest romantics were remarkably, even suspiciously, public. On April 15, the couple engaged in a shouting match in

side the Los Angeles stage for her hit ABC series *Homefront*. Within days, she filed for divorce in a Los Angeles superior court. Throughout our marriage, the respondent has not, struck me, and verbally abused me," the 41-year-old complainant said in her court statement. As well, persistent reports have related, only linked Toni, 35, with longtime production assistant Kim Wilson—the same woman the *Arrested* parody "tuxedoed" last year in an elaborate prank. Roseanne went into hiding. But Toni, whose well-known CBS show is following in ratings limbo, went public, claiming that he had spoken with his estranged wife. "She still loves me," and Aronoff, who denied reports of abuse and infidelity. "I love Rose and I'd like to have a reconciliation." He got what he wanted on April 15. Roseanne released a statement saying she had been the victim of "nasty gossip and lies." She apologized to her husband and to Wilson—and dropped the divorce suit. That ended the couple's long-running *Arrested* marriage. But who knows what the next address will be in the *Arrested* family circus?

Roseanne and Don Aronoff: A reconciliation



Rodriguez providing the sound of the fury

The thing about

Nephew film director **Robert Rodriguez** says that PCU, a broad talent in actual competition to be released this week, says on one extremely lengthy. "There had been a college film college comedy made," says Toronto-born Rodriguez. "And because PC has become such a badbed issue on college campuses, I thought there was a wealth of pure here to make a movie." For a time, Rodriguez followed in the footsteps of his father, Canadian Lloyd Rodriguez, and appeared as an actor in dozens of TV movies and features over the past two decades. But he has always set his sights on directing. "I never wanted to be an actor," Rodriguez says. "That happened quite by accident." He claims that he "did not miss acting at all" while filming PCU at the University of Toronto—but he could not resist a brief appearance near the end of the movie. And his movie is a PCU, too. "Whenever there's a dog barking, that's me," admits Rodriguez, who they provide a nucleus of a leading cast. From a barking director, an attempt at biting satire.

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Outrageous fortunes

BIGHEART

Directed by Jane Sullivan

In the wrong hands, especially Bette Midler inside a movie about the early days of the Beatles could have gone disastrously wrong in so many ways from the music to the casting (though Tom Cruise is John Lennon, Ray Charles is Paul McCartney).

Three stories about the fickle finger of fate

Lennon's friendship with jazz player Stuart Sutcliffe, the film's Beatles—would all the other Beatles. Making his first feature, British writer-director Jane Sullivan has come up with a witty, atmospheric film that captures the spirit and mood of the Beatles during their apprenticeship in the seamy nightclubs of Hamburg. He has also unearthed a remarkable story of an unusual pop legend.

Sutcliffe, a graying art student, joined the band in 1960 and became Lennon's best friend. He was never much of a bass player, but he gave the Beatles their name. And with Astrid Kirchherr, an avant-garde German photographer who fell for him, he possessed their early leather-boy look. Sutcliffe was the cool Beatle, the one who wore shades onstage and cultivated his moustache to James Dean. But he quit the band in 1961 to pursue his art and has romance with Kirchherr. He died the following year of a brain tumor disease.

As Sutcliffe, American actor Stephen Dillane brings an affecting, charismatic presence. But the movie belongs to musician Ian Hart, who plays Lennon. Rather than resorting to impersonation—he doesn't look like Lennon—Hart captures the singer's cheeky modesty with an authority that is absolutely convincing. It is a happy irony that the other Beatles (Paul McCartney, George Harrison, and ring-leader drummer Pete Dinklage) are gentle caricatures, but they stay mostly in the background.

Another untold tale in the life of a love triangle with Kirchherr involving Lennon for Sutcliffe's affection—and Lennon's willingness to admit that there is nothing "open" about his friendship with him. Kirchherr, a poised seductress with short blond hair, is played by Sheryl Lee. Best-known as the psychotic wife of Laurence Fishburne in *Titanic*, Paul Lee's performance does not go much deeper

than a look on a stilted road to success. And in a couple of her scenes, Dillane rubs with hollow poignancy. Despite her mere, does not drag the movie down. Lennon's arrival set out a terrible sound track keep the movie honest. The music, recorded live by a crack band of young musicians, probably sounds better than the Beatles did in Hamburg, but so do energy stinks in a horrible chug. Against steep odds, *Bigheart* gets it right: it is the best rock 'n' roll movie in years.



Scene from *Bigheart* with Hart (left), Dillane (center), an unusual pop legend

20TH BUCKS

Directed by Eric Roth

Delivered to the world from an instant office machine, a crisp \$50 bill slips from a woman's pocket and falls into the seat. Twenty Bucks is the whimsical tale of what happens to that bill as it falls through the lives of some 40 characters. Along the way, it is run over by a truck, stolen into a singer's G-string, stained by the blood of a car accident victim—and inflated into a symbol for the American Dream. The movie has a dandy chain narrative reminiscent of Robert Altman's *Nashville* and *Short Cuts*. Lacking Altman's vocal wiles or comic wit, first-time director Eric Roth still finds it worth the whiney that he draws some fine portrait sketches from his remarkable cast.

Actor Brendan Fraser leads a teaching

portrait of a workaholic woman who feels hard done by when he receives the \$50 bill as a wedding present from his fiancée's wealthy immigrant father. Christopher Lloyd (*Back to the Future*) and Steve Buscemi (*Reservoir Dogs*) provide the film's most inspired scenes as a gentleman hold-up artist and his security accomplice. An overacting Linda Ronstadt drives its worst moments to a history and street lady.

The film's sense of serendipity has a curious heritage. The script, like the \$50 bill, has made an incredible journey: writer Les Liebow based it on an unproduced screenplay created by his father, Eddy Liebow, in the 1930s. Ideas, it seems, never lose their currency.

WITH HONORS

Directed by Abel Ferrara

Talk about a preview: One night, after a power failure causes his thesis from a computer hard drive, a Harvard student runs out to photocopy his only surviving draft, which tells down a sidewalk, goes, only to be re-

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TELEVISION

Future imperfect

TEKWAR
(Directed by William Shatner
[CTV, May 8, 9 p.m.]

Canadians have a long history in the future—the future as seen on television (that is, *Not* it all began with Canadian William Shatner as Capt. James T. Kirk in the groundbreaking 1966-68 nuclear ship of mine romps, *Star Trek: Nova*. Los Angeles-based Shatner has joined forces with Toronto's Atlantic Films Ltd. to direct his own vision of the TV future. Based on the actor's novel but successful science-fiction novels of the same name, *TekWar* is a dystopian detective drama whose serial bias never exceeds the medium's small dimensions. Unlike *Star Trek*, *TekWar* remains earthbound—in both plot and appeal.

The year is 2044 and ex-cop Jake Cardigan (Greg Kinnear) has just been thrust out from a cyborgian prison. He just a few years of ice time for taking his partners while high on Tek, a mind-altering electronic drug invented and controlled by the super elites of society—most of a cocaine. In the 21st century Cardigan is certain that he has been framed—but as one believes him. On top of that his wife (Suzanne Sorrell) has diverged from his shock up with a corporate enemy. Determined to prove his innocence, Cardigan signs on with Bascos, an enigmatic private detective played as typically over-the-top by Shatner. Bascos makes him an offer he cannot refuse: if Cardigan can find a missing scientist (Barry Morse) who has been working on a secret project to destroy Tek, Bascos will help clear his name. From there, Cardigan embarks on a perilous journey encountering deadly robots, wily Tek lords, a homicidal hockey player—and of course, one loss, in the form of the accidental death of his wife. (Or is it her unborn child?) It is all fairly lightbulb, but so is most commercial. Shatner manages to keep the plot going, and there are occasional flashes of a movie—odd camera effects and angles—lacking amid the TV trappings and robot

William Shatner takes his Tek saga to prime time

bon dialogue. The cost is con game, if uncharacteristic—with the exception of Scottish pop singer Shona Evans, who is uncharacteristically stoned as Wackler, the charismatic leader of a group of radical environmental terrorists.

Then again, a TV movie like *TekWar* has more to do with high intelligence than with high intelligence. It's main selling point is special effects. They are few and far between, but the depiction of a journey through cyberspace to an invisible force plasma gun. *TekWar*'s main crew match to the techno-punk world of William Gibson's cyber-



Greg Kinnear, Eugene Clarke: cyber-space detective

punk novels and the corporate nightmare of the *Robocop* movies. All its visual gaudiness, however, cannot mask the lack of a plausible script. Three more *TekWar* installments are still to come, as well as a series. But if Shatner's latest experience this summer is an indication, the future is shaping up to be little more than an old-time movie.

JOE CHIDLEY



The Canadian Cancer Society is involved in the biggest cover-up in Canadian history.

These people are involved in a nationwide cover-up.

All across Canada, the Society is teaching people to cover up and protect themselves from skin cancer. One group of volunteers have started the "Male Patrol", which hands out free sun screen and information about sun exposure and skin cancer. And other Society sponsored events like "The Sunbathes Beach Party" raise awareness of how important proper

protection from the sun can be.

These types of education programs are vital—because every year 47,000 Canadians develop skin cancer. And thanks to the Society's efforts, more Canadians than ever are protecting themselves from this easily preventable disease. If you would like to find out more, simply contact your local unit of the Canadian Cancer Society. They're doing everything under the sun to help Canadians prevent skin cancer.



THE FIGHT AGAINST CANCER HAS MANY FACES.



The king of Parliament Hill

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

John Chretien was, the Canadian flag beamed his desk for all the convenient snuggles with MPs and voters who came for his office, in Room 3075, the room occupied by John DeLoraine and Billie Pearson and Pierre Trudeau and local lobbyists such as Joe Clark, John Turner and Kim Campbell. It is a convenient perch, none with a view of his head he looks over the vast lawn at Parliament Hill and can check out the daily anti-speak group now coming with their signs at front of the Centennial Place in hopes a local TV camera might give them their 15 seconds of fame and then across Millington Street to the sanctuary where the Robson Club bused down—moving an estimated TV reporter to confirm that night "Oh look, a story I can do today!"

John Chretien isn't dead and a ghost on his face, as it should. When you're born 55th of 19 children in the backwoods of Newfoundland, only nine of whom survive without the aid of the doctor, and end up prime minister, there is a gratifying lot of satisfaction on your face.

He is a political animal, par excellence. His grandfather, François Chretien, was a Liberal organizer and mayor for 20 years of the village of Terrebonne. During the election of 1985, he handed out doorknobs to the voters, saying the favour, as was the Quebec custom at the time.

He loves to tell the story of Maurice Duplessis, who as premier punished his enemies, such as Pierre Trudeau, by denying him teaching positions. His friends' disabilities were overlooked by the coppers and coroners was so accepted that meet Quebec people just came to shrug it and hope for a piece of the action.

"The helping my friends" Duplessis used to see to the crowd—as Chretien explained it in his biography, *Straight From the Heart*. "What would you do in my place?" And the crowd would reply "We'd help our friends, Maurice." It's a great story, a typical Chretien story, perhaps untruthful, but capturing the



moment. The Prime Minister is an intellectual, but he can sense a mood. When he told the Toronto Weekly that he was about the "hot" drinks who "had been drinking beer" he was so in touch with the next morning sort of apologetic before vulgar reporters but he knew what he had said—perfect for that Boswellian audience. There are beer drinking T.C. boots in Room 3075's office. He's a writer, even when he's in a Cadillac to pick up her dress. Chretien pushed a button that he knew would connect.

He continues, the red-corded cord beamed his window that brother Michel, head of a medical research institute, had credited decades earlier with his young brother's back—but the present occupant of the PM's chair was destined for that spot. He was intended to learn that fact he himself never thinking there was a chance until he had become the first francophone prime minister.

This scribbler tells him that the only reason he was elected prime minister was The Photographs. It was the shot of him, played in every paper in the land, of his warm smile—on one six. Every 50-year-old father would give his left testicle to be able to master one so interesting.

I tell him that was his election. Two shots—then came the agency. There were all the rumors about his health. Kim Campbell, at that moment, appeared the epitome of new soaked meat. The age six—and her big mouth—did it. He laughs. He agrees.

The one six was his election. Chretien made Canadian publishing history after the Liberals were named in the 1984 election. Anna Perle of Key Porter Books hired author Ron Graham to ghost the *Straight From the Heart* biography. It sold more copies than any Canadian political biography and the joke (more true than told) within the publishing world was that by the end of his looker Chretien had convinced himself he had written the one and could not remember Ron Graham's name.

With his memory has recovered, Graham having been reappointed to flesh out a few new chapters in a revised and updated paperback just out. The one-six. This is a damn clever on the cover, looks like a thirty something rock star. He takes all the gloves a bit, stating that Denis Mulcahy brought the "great" society of French-Canadian Canadians. I tell him I suspect he has resigned himself to the fact that Stuart Johnson is going to lose the election to the superstar and Jacques Habsbourgh, the puzzling figure who wears the simple white and elegant vocabulary of an Oxford doc. He doesn't, of course, as any courtier politician would.

He knows, the boy from Sharnigan, that Canada is a little harder than—more over than it was in Trudeau's time. Across the Commonsense—does award lengths away in British tradition has dictated—the daily lives the stern voice of Louise Beaudet, the man who would break the country. He confesses, in his office, that he has never had a conversation with the man.

That would undoubtedly cheer him. There, out to mention Bradstreet. That defines Canada. Two Quebecers—both from rural areas—diametrically opposed in philosophical directions, who will decide the fate of the nation, and they have never talked to one another. John Chretien, in this corner office overlooking the vast lawn, appears serene, as he should considering his neuroticism. Now all he has to do is see Canada.



Look behind the scenes at the Victoria Commonwealth Games and you'll see volunteers.

Look behind the volunteers and you'll see Rob, Dave and Dave.



Rob McMurtry, Dave Smith and Dave Hetherly are the heart of the project team that designed the system which will be used by the volunteers during the Commonwealth Games. Rob, Dave and Dave work for IBM but as Lisette Colbert, their Games client says, "Some days you can't tell who's the client and who's from IBM." — Whether you call it "responsiveness," "teamwork," "commitment," or just good service, it's what every customer wants. And today's IBM delivers it. — Lisette Colbert told us. "When I think of IBM, the first thing that comes to mind is Rob, Dave and Dave. These guys make it so easy for us." — Let the Games begin.



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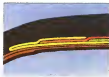
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